



'Visions of Sugar Plums'

Why France Has
So Many Parties
by
Edouard Herriot

RICHARD C. HEDKE . . . Rotary Is World-Minded

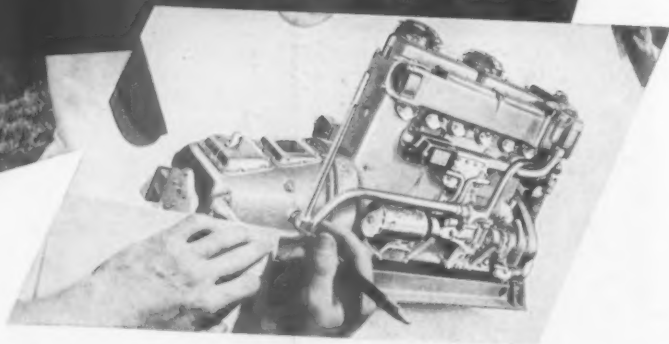
WALTER B. PITKIN . . . Leaders for the Atomic Age

The Rotarian *December* 1946



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Talking It Over

Comment on ROTARIAN articles
from readers of THE ROTARIAN

Toward World Health

By JEAN HENDERSON, Chief
Office of Health Information
U. S. Public Health Service
Washington, D. C.

We have enjoyed reading the article *Doctors of the World Unite*, by Amos O. Squire, in THE ROTARIAN for September. Thank you for bringing this excellent report to Rotary members. Your readers represent a group of world citizens whose influence can do much to bring about the acceptance of a universal health program.

Poll-Taker Licensing Unwise

Believes JUDSON S. TYLEY
Marketing Research Department
Henri, Hurst & McDonald, Inc.
Chicago, Illinois

It was very refreshing to read *License the Poll Takers?* [debate-of-the-month, THE ROTARIAN for October]. Briefly may I say that Claude Robinson's article has indicated to me that it would be unwise to license poll takers by the Government, primarily because it would tend to hamper free enterprise in this particular field. I concur with this sentiment.

At the same time I recognize that we must continually be on the alert to maintain the highest standards of research. To license poll takers would

introduce some difficulties and would not necessarily constitute the panacea against any of the evils and criticisms that we might encounter in the future. It is always healthy, of course, to air opinion and to give every question the full and penetrating light of impartial discussion. This always works for progress.

Poll Debate 'Stimulating'

To ROBERT F. ELRICK
Pepsodent Division
Lever Brothers Company
Chicago, Illinois

The debate *License the Poll Takers?* [THE ROTARIAN for October] should cause considerable comment, particularly among research men. The subject intrigues me so much that I am going to suggest to our dinner-meeting chairman that we invite Edward L. Bernays and Claude Robinson, the two debaters, to form a panel discussion of this subject before our Chicago Chapter of the American Marketing Association.

I can assure you that the article has stimulated a considerable amount of thought on my part.

Apply Moral Convictions

Urges CALER WATSON, Rotarian
Printer and Stationer
Jonesboro, Arkansas

The guest editorial *The Look Ahead*, by our international President, Richard C. Hedke [THE ROTARIAN for October], is, of course, timely.

There can be little doubt as to the success of Rotary in America insofar as the first three Objects are concerned when applied to Rotarians as individuals and Clubs.

But in international affairs Rotary is groping in the darkness of wishful thinking, pretending to have great faith in the United Nations, and assuming with the simple faith of a child that somehow the moral conception of the ideals of international goodwill and peace will permeate all the ruling factions of all nations and consequently produce the decent kind of world we all hope for.

We as Rotarians seem to prefer dealing with the expressed ideals of international fellowship rather than with the realities.

Owen J. Roberts, in his part of the debate on the effectiveness of the United Nations [U.N. or World State?, June issue], more nearly approached the practical viewpoint than any contributor to our magazine on the subject.

To assume that because some men or organizations have become morally and intellectually honest does not mean that those attributes will spread to the uttermost parts of the world. . . .

If Rotary and other organizations that



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profess to believe in the ideals of Rotary, Christianity, the Charter of the United Nations, and the Bill of Rights really have full faith in the righteousness of those principles, they will not hesitate to favor embodying them in an international constitution which will exercise jurisdiction over all peoples in all countries who now enjoy human dignity and freedom; and eventually over all people in all the nations of the world.

Moral convictions without the courage to apply them mean little to the individual and nothing to the world society.

Emerson once wrote, "Society always consists, in the greater part, of young and foolish persons. The old, who have seen through the hypocrisy of courts and statesmen, die, and leave no wisdom to their sons."

We bask in self-righteousness, assuming no particular obligation to leave to the next generation a better and safer world.

'Many of Us Are More Lucky'

Thinks JAMES B. DRAFER, Rotarian
Realtor

Oswego, Kansas

My Son Went to Jail, by A Father [THE ROTARIAN for November], is a soul-stirring recital and no man would unburden himself to that degree who did not have a real message.

Like the Ancient Mariner, this man, I believe, should receive some benefit himself from the telling of the tale. There will be many of us who are not wiser than this man, but who are just a little more lucky.

I feel in my case that it was more good luck than anything else that I never was in his shoes.

Football Insurance Works

Says FRANK R. WASSUNG, Educator
President, Rotary Club

Mineola-Garden City, New York

I read with interest Paul W. Kearney's article, *What Price Football?* [THE ROTARIAN for October], in which he discusses the insurance plan for high-school students engaged in athletics. It so happens that I was the first president of the New York State Public High School Protection Plan and continued as such until 1945, when I resigned because of my election as Governor of Rotary's 174th District.

This insurance plan has done much for the boys of New York State and has taken away a great deal of annoyances and responsibilities from school boards and school officials. Much credit is due

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Bob Wegner, who inaugurated this plan, and much indeed is due Mrs. Martha Wegner, who has been the executive secretary for the past several years.

A Vote for Player Insurance

From W. E. WIGGINS, Druggist
President, Rotary Club
Pascagoula, Mississippi

One night this week I saw the son of one of my neighbors carried off the football field—he had been hurt. In some States in the U.S.A., players are now protected by insurance, as pointed out by Paul W. Kearney in October.

The thought occurred to me that as many injuries happen each year in football, Rotary Clubs could do a good thing by promoting insurance for these players where the State provides no such plan. The insurance could be paid out of receipts, making it a part of the expense of each game. In my business, insurance is carried as a part of the expense of the operation. Many parents are unable to pay for injuries that happen to their sons. Sometimes they do not show up until quite a time after a player has quit the game. Maybe a bruise could later cause a bone infection or other serious trouble. An insurance policy should cover that type of injury if it could be proved that the trouble was caused by some injury while playing football during the time the policy was in force. Rotary Clubs could promote such an insurance plan and persuade athletic associations to carry it as part of the expenses. In instances where the athletic association might be in debt or felt unable to carry the insurance, then Rotarians, as individuals, might take it upon themselves to carry a policy for individual players. Doctors are very good about giving their services for injuries received by players either without charge or for a minimum charge, but in some instances bone specialists have to be consulted to obtain the very best of treatment regardless of expenses, and the player is due this treatment. . . .

A parent would feel better knowing that if his boy got hurt, he would be covered by insurance. I have talked to some parents about this plan and all thought it would be a wonderful thing. Some said that they did not know how they could pay such expenses if some serious bone injury happened to their boy. . . .

If Rotary Clubs would sponsor such a movement to cause athletic associations to carry this insurance, it certainly would prove to be very beneficial.

Pin-Gift Correction

From A. G. LICHER
Branch Manager, Chicago Motor Club
Secretary-Treasurer, Rotary Club
LaSalle, Illinois

In the Scratchpaddings department of THE ROTARIAN for October, The Scratchpad Man got his figures twisted in the item 'Service above Self.' In it he told how Roscoe L. Wright, a member of our Club "who has not missed a meeting in 21 years," presented his "20-year pin" to the widow of Henry J. Amsler, a Peru, Illinois, [Continued on page 52]



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The Aims and Objects Plan

INSTITUTIONS, like people, are known for what they do. What Rotary Clubs and Rotarians should undertake to do is called the Rotary program. If the Clubs and their members perform the program well, Rotary will be well and favorably known.

The Rotary program is implemented through the Aims and Objects plan. This calls for a simplified Committee setup in a Rotary Club whereby it coordinates its various activities so that all may be directed toward the single purpose of achieving the program of Rotary.

Since the Rotary program is organized into four distinct channels—Club Service, Vocational Service, Community Service, and International Service—it is desirable that one body should survey and coordinate these different activities. That body is known as the Aims and Objects Committee.

In brief, the Aims and Objects Committee, with the approval of the Board of Directors, gives general supervision to and directs the planning of the program and activities of the Club, to the end that they may be coordinated and well balanced and cover thoroughly all phases of Rotary activity.

The President and the Secretary of the Club, with the Chairmen of the Club Service, Vocational Service, Community Service, and International Service Committees, comprise the Aims and Objects Committee.

The Chairman of each associated Committee of the Aims and Objects Committee should realize that, in addition to his duties as Chairman of his respective Committee, he is also a member of the Aims and Objects Committee and, as such, should keep in mind its broad responsibility in regard to the entire Rotary program.

The work of the Board of Directors and the Aims and Objects Committee is complementary, and there will be no friction or duplication if it is clearly understood that the Aims and Objects Committee is a *planning body only*, responsible to the Board of Directors, and that all its decisions and recommendations must have the approval of the Board.

Size of the Rotary Club has a bearing on the operation of the plan, for sometimes the Committees of the small Club are one-man affairs, or two may be combined.

In short, the Aims and Objects plan is a coordinated plan of action, assuring that each Committee will have the co-operation of all Committees in fulfilling its Committee responsibilities, and in a manner that will prevent overlapping and duplication of effort.



LAS INSTITUCIONES, como las personas, se conocen por sus obras. Lo que los Rotary clubs y los rotarios se proponen hacer se llama el programa rotario. Si los clubes y los socios de éstos dan eficaz cumplimiento a ese programa, Rotary será bien y favorablemente conocido.

Al programa de Rotary se le da aplicación a través del plan de orientación y fines. Este demanda una organización sencilla de comités en el Rotary club que permite coordinar las diversas actividades con el fin de que todas se orienten hacia el propósito único de realizar el programa de Rotary.

Puesto que el programa de Rotary está organizado en cuatro diferentes conductos (régimen interior, relaciones profesionales, asuntos de interés público y relaciones internacionales) resulta conveniente que un grupo determinado se encargue de estudiar y coordinar estas diferentes actividades. Dicho grupo se conoce con el nombre de comité de orientación y fines.

En resumen, el comité de orientación y fines, con la aprobación de la junta directiva, tiene a su cargo la dirección general por lo que hace a la preparación del plan de programas del club, con el fin de que estos guarden la debida coordinación y el debido equilibrio y cubran de un modo completo todas las fases de la actividad rotaria.

Integran el comité de orientación y fines el presidente y el secretario del club junto con los presidentes de los comités de régimen interior, relaciones profesionales, asuntos de interés público y relaciones internacionales.

El presidente de cada uno de los comités subsidiarios del comité de orientación y fines debe estar al tanto de que, además de sus obligaciones como presidente de su comité, es también miembro del comité de orientación y fines y que, como tal, debe tener presente su más amplia responsabilidad relacionada con el programa completo de Rotary.

La labor de la junta directiva y del comité de orientación y fines es complementaria y no debe existir ni fricción ni duplicación, y se entiende claramente que el comité de orientación y fines es *únicamente un cuerpo que traza planes*, responsable ante la junta directiva, y que todas sus decisiones y recomendaciones necesitan contar con la aprobación de la junta.

El tamaño del club influye sobre la aplicación del plan, ya que a veces se integran los comités, en los clubes pequeños, con un sólo miembro, o se combinan las labores correspondientes a dos comités en uno.

Resumiendo, el plan de orientación y fines es un plan de acción coordinada que garantiza a cada comité la cooperación de todos los comités en el cumplimiento de sus respectivas responsabilidades y en forma que evite la duplicación de esfuerzo.

If you want further opportunity to "read Rotary" in Spanish, you will find it in REVISTA ROTARIA, Rotary's magazine published in that language. A one-year subscription in the Americas is \$1.50.

December, 1946

| | | |
|--|------------------------|----|
| This Is Your Hour, My Country..... | Arthur Wallace Peach.. | 6 |
| Monsters over the Hill..... | Ernest Haycox | 7 |
| Rotary Is World-Minded..... | Richard C. Hedke..... | 8 |
| Leaders for the Atomic Age..... | Walter B. Pitkin..... | 11 |
| Not in the Headlines..... | | 13 |
| Why Has France So Many Political Parties? | Edouard Herriot | 14 |
| This Rotary Month..... | | 17 |
| 66-Day Barley in Alaska..... | Herbert Hilscher..... | 18 |
| The Comeback of the Bison..... | Newton B. Drury..... | 20 |
| Make It an Adventure!..... | Stuart Chase | 24 |
| Mr. Moto Matriculates in Democracy..... | G. W. Diemer..... | 26 |
| Flying with Rotary..... | Curtis Fuller | 29 |
| Should Employers Organize? | | |
| The Issues Are Presented..... | James P. Mitchell..... | 32 |
| Unions Will Love It..... | Lynn W. Beman..... | 33 |
| Turn About Is Fair Play..... | Percy Hodgson | 34 |
| It's for the Good of All..... | Sidney B. McMichael... | 34 |
| This Time We Must Build Right!.... | Maurice Duperrey | 35 |
| 'He Profits Most Who Reads Most'..... | | 36 |
| Speaking of Books for Christmas..... | John T. Frederick..... | 37 |
| Peeps at Things to Come..... | Hilton Ira Jones..... | 39 |
| 'Christmas Comes but Once a Year!' | The Scratchpad Man... | 43 |

Other Features and Departments

Talking It Over (letters from readers), 1; *The Aims and Objects Plan* (No. 41 in *Little Lessons in Rotary* series), 4; *Rotary Reporter* (Club activities), 40; *Scratchpaddings* (about Rotarians), 44; *Meet Your Directors*, 45; *All Aboard for Christmas*,

a poem by Louise Rabb, 48; *The Kiver-to-Kiver Klub*, 55; *Opinion* (from letters and speeches), 57; *Hobby Hitching Post* (magic), 60; *Stripped Gears* (humor corner), 62; *Last Page Comment* (the Editor), 64.

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Pitkin



Chase

FAMED for his discerning analyses of the popular mind, WALTER B. PITKIN is no stranger to readers of THE ROTARIAN. A prolific lecturer, writer, and doer, his interests and experiences range from managing farms to writing books (the best known: *Life Begins at Forty*) and articles on psychology, teaching journalism at Columbia University, and publication consultation. He now lives in California—on a ranch.

The busy pen of STUART CHASE has produced a score of books—and numerous magazine articles. Although an economist by profession, he is energetically interested in many other things. For example, he likes to make furniture in his home workroom.

NEWTON B. DRURY, a former newspaper reporter, college professor, and partner in a West Coast advertising and public-relations agency, has been director of the National Park Service since 1940. That year he received the Conservation Award from the Trustees of Public Reservations and the Pugsley Medal from the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. In 1945 he was awarded the Garden Club of America's Hutchinson Medal.

Thrice Premier of France and for 40 years Mayor of Lyon, EDOUARD HERRIOT was promptly chosen Mayor for the 11th time when he returned to Lyon in 1945 after a wartime internment in a German jail.

G. W. DIEMER, president of the Central Missouri State Teachers College, of Warrensburg, Missouri, was the only representative of a State teachers college included in the education mission which recently surveyed the Japanese educational problem at the request of GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR. He is a Past President of the Rotary Club of Warrensburg.

Joining the United States Army when he was 15, ERNEST HAYCOX later saw 14 months' service overseas in World War I. He is well known as a writer of Western fiction, and is a member of the Portland, Oregon, Rotary Club.



Woodcut by E. W. Bartlett

This Is Your Hour, My Country

By Arthur Wallace Peach

*This is your hour, my country,
To answer, not ask,
To speak, not listen,
To lead, not follow—*

*This is your hour of might,
The might of your arms and your faith—
Out of the ages at last a word
Mankind can hear and believe,
Pledged by white crosses that mark
The far ways of your armies,
By the brave and lost
In the lonely seas
Whose tides shall forever
Hold them in slumber—*

*This is your hour, my country,
That comes not again;
Fail, and a symbol fades;
Fail, and a dawn grows dark—*

*This is your hour of destiny,
My country!*

Monsters over the Hill

By Ernest Haycox

Author of Historical Novels;
Rotarian, Portland, Oregon

MAN, FACING A.D. 1947, finds that his is a troubled world. But his troubles are not with the earth; they are inside himself.

Five thousand years ago he knew the difference between right and wrong. Not since then has he discovered a new virtue or a new vice. For 5,000 years he has known that he could, if he put his mind and heart into it, make this a decent world. So far he has failed.

Man has conquered the physical universe, but not himself. His ready explanation is: "You can't change human nature." But he's never tried very hard to do it. In good times he likes himself as he is. In bad times he resolves to be better. But when good times return, he decides he needn't be in such an all-fired hurry.

At first the rhythm of life was slow; time was unimportant. It didn't matter if a man sat on a log for 40 years trying to make up his mind to move from one place in the jungle to another. He didn't miss much by staying; and if he did move, all he got was a bigger, smoother log to sit on. But as he moved forward his inch at a time, his imagination was growing within him. It leaped out and brought him dim glimpses of something better.

If we could be sure that this slow process of evolution would carry us triumphantly on, it would be wonderful. If we had been content to let evolution alone, perhaps it would have done so. But we left only part of it alone. We left human nature alone but applied a speed-up process to science. In four centuries we went from near-zero in scientific knowledge to the ability to divide invisible pieces of matter.

But all the while science was speeding up material life, human nature was at a standstill. In the 15th Century a Mexican chief cut out the hearts of 20,000 slaves to dedicate a temple. In the 20th Century at least one million Poles

perished in planned exterminations by gas, clubs, quicklime, fire, and bullets. Four hundred years ago a person who lived on the other side of a national border was a potential enemy. He still is. Political intrigue and warships were weapons of international policy; trade hinged on economic warfare. Times haven't changed.

Today we have penicillin and sulfa, 60 hours' flight to anywhere, daily papers telling what Stalin said last night, central heating, painless dentistry. We also know a way to vaporize 50 million people by turning a switch. And such is our state of mind that, in fear of one another, we might turn that switch.

Fear lies behind man's failure. It is the acid that eats away the greatness in man's breast.

Ages ago fear *saved* man from destruction. It alerted him against prowling strangers who sought his meat. It warned him against wild animals. It also made him think there were monsters over each hill. Today fear may *send* us to destruction. What's needed is the opposite of fear—faith in the common decency and common goodness of all peoples. We must put aside instinctive fear of strangers and the unknown and reach out toward them. This does not mean changing human nature; it means changing the outside pressures which produce fear. It means dispelling the ignorance, uncertainty, and misunderstanding that induce fear.


Modern man is a strange contradiction. He believes science capable of any magic, but scoffs at improving his relations with his fellowmen. He assembles the best scientific talent and spends 2 billion dollars making atomic power,

but he would protest violently if the Government gathered the best educational talent and spent a like sum in three years to raise school standards. He invests 100 million dollars in an aircraft carrier, yet he would begrudge half that amount for starving and homeless war victims.

It may not be essential that man should survive on the earth. Other races on other planets may have done a better job. Yet we have come a long way to milestone A.D. 1947. We have shed bitter tears, suffered grim tragedies, made painful sacrifices, achieved mighty material progress. For all our evils and blindness and failures, we harbor a knowledge of and a feeling for right and decency. It would still be easy to smash through our self-imposed limitations and climb to our destination. Would it not be a pity to fail for want of trying?

IT'S NOT want of knowing how to live and do business with other people that stops us. It's want of faith to venture out. We still see monsters over the hill. We are afraid that by entering the unknown we'll be betrayed, cheated, outbargained, or outmaneuvered.

Men of goodwill everywhere, speak up now. Say that this fear, once our protection, no longer protects us, but, instead, leads us to extinction. Proclaim that though faith and daring may occasionally lead us into traps, fear is leading us toward the greatest trap of all. Explain that man still walks in the night, but that he must continue to search for daylight. Remind him that failure to find it will not condemn him, but failure to make a convincing search will. Tell him it may even destroy him.

 *Guest Editorial*



Rotary Is World-Minded

Fostering international accord goes back 25 years—and goes on more intensely under U. N.

By Richard C. Hedke

President of Rotary International

THE General Assembly of the United Nations meeting in New York makes this an appropriate time to review what Rotary is doing to "encourage, foster, and support the U. N." These quoted words are part of a decision recorded by the Board of Directors of Rotary International in January, 1946, which reads as follows:

The Board agrees that while Rotary International does not go on record as endorsing all of the provisions of the United Nations Charter, it should encourage, foster, and support the United Nations organization and take such steps as will inform Rotarians (and non-Rotarians) as to the purposes and far-reaching importance of the Charter.

But do not make the mistake of thinking that Rotary's interest in international coöperation is of recent origin, stimulated perhaps by the publicity given the U. N. and by the world-wide hope for its success as a guardian of peace and security. It was in 1921 at our Convention in Edinburgh, Scotland, that we adopted the nucleus of our Fourth Object, which has been an integral part of Rotary's program ever since.

International Service appealed deeply to men whose memories of World War I were fresh. Rotary was rapidly spreading around the globe, and that fact was reflected in innumerable programs and projects. *Petits Comités* were started at The Hague, The Netherlands, in 1930. These *Comités*—intimate groups of Rotarians in bordering countries—sought to further goodwill by personal contact, and flourished in Europe through the '30s. In 1933 was launched *REVISTA ROTARIA*, the Spanish edition of Rotary's official

magazine. Rotary's Institutes of International Understanding, now bringing lectures on world affairs to an annual audience estimated at one million, were started in 1936.

Many forces were at work, but we started too late. World War II was declared in September, 1939—and Rotarians were in lands both neutral and belligerent. Yet it was recognized that in what was to happen *after* the war, all Rotarians had a common stake. That is why in October, 1939, just a month after war started, *THE ROTARIAN* began its series of articles on postwar problems which have continued unbroken to the present time.

During the Rotary year 1940-41, a Committee, appointed by President Pereira, made an initial study and recommendation with regard to what Rotarians might be doing in preparation for the end of the war. In the year 1941-42 the Postwar Committee carried the study further and drew from officers and other correspondents many ideas as to how Rotarians could help build an enduring world order. These ideas resulted in a series of program outlines in 1942-43, which concluded with one entitled "A Central World Organization."

In 1942 some 40 of *THE ROTARIAN*'s postwar articles were published in book form, *A World to LIVE In*, of which 60,000 copies were distributed among Rotarians and study groups. It was followed by a companion volume, *Peace Is a Process*, which had an even larger circulation, and a third book in the series, *Peace Requires Action*, is now being prepared.

Only one week after the Dumbarton Oaks proposals were released, in October, 1944, Rotary International sent to member Clubs the text of those proposals with suggestions for using them to create an informed public opinion behind the efforts of the nations "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war." The initial mailing suggested that Clubs "set aside an early meeting" in order that those Rotarians who had studied the proposals could tell their fellow members about them. It also called for discussion of the proposals by Rotarians among their friends.

BETWEEN events at Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco six other bulletins were mailed to Rotary Clubs. One was *Pattern for the San Francisco Conference?* Another was *The Bretton Woods Proposals*, upon which the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund have since been founded. Four bulletins contained questions on specific subjects under discussion at the San Francisco Conference.

Rotary's interest in a proposed United Nations organization was recognized by an invitation from the Department of State of the U.S.A. to send "consultants" to the United Nations Conference on International Organization which convened in San Francisco on April 25, 1945. During the eight weeks of that Conference, 11 Rotary International officers and Secretariat staff members took informal part in the sessions open to them. Past President Allen D. Al-

bert's article in *THE ROTARIAN* Magazine for August, 1945, *A Consultant at the Conference*, and reference to Rotary's helpful interest by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., in the same issue, reflect the part Rotarians played.

A natural next step was President T. A. Warren's call to observe a United Nations Charter Week in Rotary Clubs, the period from the 11th to the 17th of November, 1945. Program material in English and Spanish was supplied from the Central Office and from offices of District Governors and others. The Office in Zurich sent material in other languages. Emphasis was placed on making the "Week" the start of a continuing effort to keep Rotarians in touch with events as the nations later came to grips with the problems on which they were bound to differ.

During 1945-46, 318 Institutes of International Understanding had as their theme "Steps toward World Stability" and one of the four topics "Making International Organization Effective." The 1946-47 Institutes are considering the topic "U. N.—Vehicle of World Cooperation."

A part of this sustained effort was Rotary's Charter Book *From Here On!* As its title implies, the book with its explanatory comments and questions on the Charter and the suggested ways to use it indicates "the grave responsibilities of the free peoples themselves to put the instrument into effective use." Three printings in English and one in Spanish (100,000 copies) have been distributed and attest to the usefulness of this book. A fourth printing, revised to date, will appear soon.

With *From Here On!* as the core of the campaign to stimulate the interest of Rotarians in the United Nations, many articles have appeared in *THE ROTARIAN* Magazine, and supplementary papers have been issued describing the General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, and other "principal organs" of the U. N. Other articles, papers, and program material on the "specialized agencies" have made possible a comprehensive acquaintance with the inclusive machinery to establish peace and security.

The very names of these agen-

A Personal Message



Dick Hedke

Dear Fellow Rotarians:

What is Rotary doing in International Service?

The answer is that Rotary is doing a great deal! Rotarians can be justly proud of the part they are taking in the advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace. Of course, there is much more to be done, and each individual, whether a Rotarian or not, can become actively engaged in furthering this international-relations program. Wide participation by individuals is necessary if we are to have a world all parts of which live in harmony with each other.

For many years, Rotary has been actively engaged in a forward-looking program of International Service. This was immensely stepped up beginning with the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, and this article is but a factual report of some of the definite things Rotary has been doing, especially in furthering understanding about the United Nations and its principal organs and specialized agencies.

I hope every reader of *The Rotarian* will study it very carefully. He can then think through as to what the Club, as a whole and as individuals, can do in following through on its challenges.

Might these facts be the basis of a feature story in the local newspaper?

Or developed into a brief radio program?

Or the basis of a report to the employees in one's own organization, or to other groups of which the reader is a member?

As this article is read, thoughts will perhaps occur to the reader as to additional things that can be done, either by Rotary International or by Clubs or by individuals. It will be gratifying to receive communications from anyone as to further steps that might be taken.

This is a critical year. Let us determine to make it very significant by intensifying the program of International Service.

Sincerely yours,

Richard C. Hedke

Richard C. Hedke
President, Rotary International

cies indicate their appeal to Rotarians in many classifications: the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); World Health Organization (WHO); International Labor Organization (ILO); United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA); International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; and the International Monetary Fund (outgrowths of Bretton Woods Agreements).

A companion book to *From Here On!* is now being distributed. Under the title "*In the Minds of Men*," it contains the Constitution of UNESCO and explanatory comments and questions. The preamble to this Constitution begins with these words: "Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed." How concordant with Rotary's Fourth Object, "The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace," is that statement!

Rotary's interest in UNESCO is well illustrated by the following, based on a "Report of the United Nations Education Conference inaugurated by District 13 (London), Rotary International." On June 15, 1942, under the chair-

manship of Sydney W. Pascall, Past President of Rotary International, a conference of Allied ministers of education, resident in London, formed two committees, with comprehensive terms of reference, to consider these subjects: future interchange of youth and teachers; an auxiliary language. Each committee member "acted entirely in his individual capacity and not as the spokesman of his Government."* Four months after the first session of this Rotary conference—that is, in October, 1942—a more formal governmental conference of Allied ministers of education began a series of meetings in London. Out of those meetings came, in November, 1945, the Constitution of UNESCO.

On UNESCO's agenda, now that it is in operation, are the following subjects: interchange of teachers and students, an international auxiliary language, the possibilities for advancing international understanding through the teaching of history. All these have been subjects of interest to Rotarians for many years.

No important international meeting has been held since San Francisco at which Rotary International has not been represented by one or more observers. These

* See *The Substance of a Vision*, THE ROTARIAN, May, 1944.—Ed.

include the meeting which drafted the UNESCO Constitution in November, 1945; the first sessions of the United Nations General Assembly, Security Council, and Economic and Social Council in London in January and February, 1946; the sessions of the Security Council and Economic and Social Council in New York in March and May, 1946; the Council of UNRRA in Atlantic City; the Food Conferences in London and Washington; the Health Conference in New York City, 1946; FAO in Copenhagen; the Economic and Social Council in September and General Assembly in New York in October; the ILO Conference in Montreal in September; and the first General Conference of UNESCO in Paris in November.

An "observer" for Rotary International is an accredited representative appointed by the President of Rotary International, who is admitted to certain sessions of the various councils and agencies, thus getting firsthand experience with the way international organizations function and the problems they face. This attendance and experience enable the observer to report to the President of Rotary International for the information of the Board, Committees, and the Secretariat his impressions [*Continued on page 50*]

'The Similarity Is Almost Startling'

Rotary's Objects

1. The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service;
2. High ethical standards in business and professions; the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations; and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society;
3. The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life;
4. The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

Purposes of United Nations

- ". . . promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; . . ."
- "To achieve international coöperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character. . ."
- ". . . higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;"
- "To be a center for harmonizing the action of nations in the attainment of these common ends."
". . . collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples. . ."

Leaders for the Atomic Age



Photo: Aeme

"DO NOT make events. Events make me."

Keep in mind these words Abe Lincoln turned on a flatterer who extolled him as a maker of history. We shall all need clear insight into this truth as we grope for new leaders for this Atomic Age.

The old leaders will not do. Events of the pre-Atomic Age made them. They excelled in matters of an era now dead. The best pilot on the Mississippi isn't likely to steer a bombing plane well, on short notice. General George Marshall would be the first to disqualify himself as an expert in the atom-rocket war over the North Pole which "Hap" Arnold so glibly predicts. Cavalry tactics don't work with atom rockets. Before the horse is saddled, the rocket wipes out Chicago!

This symbolizes the Atomic Age. It probes the weakness of many a well-planned program, too. Education systems, for instance. Dr. Foster Kennedy thinks we need more school. He has come out for compulsory education right up to age 60. Every five years adults would have to knock off from work to study for six months. Only thus, argues this noted New York neurologist, can

*To survive, we need experts
in both new and old woes . . .
but we'll have to grow them.*

By Walter B. Pitkin

Author and Psychologist

democracies reach a level of intelligence that will enable them to pick and follow the right leaders.

A good idea—but who will teach the millions? Miss Jones, the high-school algebra teacher? Mr. Emmetbury, the grade-school principal? I am not making fun of these good people. I am merely stating the obvious: teachers of an age now dead cannot, in a twinkling, convert themselves into Atomic Age experts. No, not even by attending two Summer schools.

It's a pity—but the old teachers won't do. How about the old principles? Back in the pre-Atom Age we used to teach that "A soft answer turneth away wrath." Did it at Munich? And we lived by the rule of "When in doubt, do nothing." Maybe that shrewd old principle worked out in the buying and selling of baled hay, but if, being in doubt, we now do nothing about defense against

atomic warfare, we shall one day find ourselves all neatly reduced to briefly radioactive dust.

And so we come back to where we started: how about tomorrow's leaders? Can we train them? If so, how? And for what tasks? Then, too, how pick the right men and women to train?

How strange the answers sound!

Events since 1945 have been making the new leaders. The nuclear physicist who found out how to split the atom has made survival our Number One concern. So, our first step is to train physicists and engineers in the new sciences of the atom—to see us through. We may have to spend the next 20 years at this struggle for mere survival. Then what?

If we are intelligent, we seek causes and, by controlling them, control effects. If we cannot control either, then we take steps to soften them. What, now, are the great causes of our woes? Nearly all our troubles, save only those caused by viruses and bacteria and insects, spring from ignorance, stupidity, malice, and ego. Vague words, maybe, but they point to people in places doing things from hour to hour. I use the vague words as shorthand.

We need at least four kinds of

leaders, then, one kind for each human evil. They must be scientists and technicians, not money-makers and not fame seekers. They must be free to spend their lives with their problems.

What are these problems? I can give only a few samples here. Start with *Ignorance*. What are its causes? Many. Our leader investigates each county and each group of institutions. He finds, for example, that down to 1943 not a single Australian could learn anything about the history of the United States in any Australian school or college. "Down under" nobody was interested in North America outside of Canada. Our investigator, dipping into the past, also finds that a generation ago Cuba used a geography book showing, in a map, Cuba almost as big as the United States. Causes of ignorance? What else? There must be another hundred like them.

TWO centuries ago the English-speaking people led the world in a drive for a free press. Tomorrow somebody must go far beyond that old and glorious campaign and invent techniques of discovering facts and of reporting them continuously, objectively, and repeatedly to the world's people. Radio, as we know it, will never do the job. Nor will the movies. Perhaps the newspapers may hit on a method that will make them again what they were before they became Big Business.

It scares me to think that nobody knows how to inform everybody else even on the simplest matters. We have no efficient device for telling the world *what events mean*. This is the major crisis of the human race in the opening decade of the Atomic Age.

Denmark showed what a nation can do about ignorance. Some 80 years ago it started its People's Workers' Schools and in two short generations, illiterate, impoverished peasants became clear thinkers, world-minded and able to hold their own against the insidious propaganda and tyranny of the Nazis.

After Dunkirk the British knew, to their sorrow, that they must enlighten their soldiers about world affairs. So they started to school

almost 4 million men at top speed. While waiting the hour of invasion, these men learned more about all the larger tendencies throughout the world than most college students learn in a year. They did not become leaders of men. They *did* become men well enough informed to know what kind of leaders they needed.

Now that the war is over, Britons are working on the best way to carry on the great enlightenment. One plan calls for a new university for the training of administrative leaders which would accept competent students from any land.

Ignorance, at any rate, must go. In this Atomic Age the sure fate of the ignorant is to be regimented.

The menace of *Stupidity* baffles us even more. Most of our political ills—was it Bolingbroke who first put the theory into words?—go back to the activities of stupid fellows with the best of intentions. But let's not abandon hope. A year or two before the first atomic bomb dazzled New Mexico skies, psychologists began discovering something revolutionary about dull people: a man's IQ can be raised by hard mental work over a long time. The mind can add a cubit to its stature by taking thought. Then, too, we have the faint beginnings of another attack on the dull mind. It's a medical-chemical attack. How much scientists can improve a mind with vitamins and minerals and endocrine secretions nobody knows. Some scientists go as far as did the great Carrel. They declare they already have it in their power to begin (but not to finish) the creating of new types of people. So the Atomic Age coincides with a slowly dawning Eugenic Age. We need thousands of career men and women here. Who steps forward?

In the drive to make everybody as intelligent as possible, we dare not look to Governments for aid. Too many dull fellows elect too many dull politicians to office. Only private enterprise can turn the trick. And it will. If Carnegie could endow libraries all over the world, somebody will in time bob up with a private project for endowing IQ factories.

Malice, mankind's third major evil, probably cannot be pre-

vented until we shall have enlightened the ignorant and raised the mental level of the dull by the hundreds of millions. Buddha held that malice was a primordial evil. I don't agree. The malice which wells up in Nordics who hate Jews, and in one kind of Christians who hate another type, and in Russians who hate English, and which thus wrecks the world, is overwhelmingly a conditioned reflex. So training will end it, at least as a world menace.

The fourth evil is by far the most dangerous. It is *Ego*. Whether all ego is evil is a question we leave to the philosophers. We know that all exaggerated ego is evil and has shattered whole civilizations, and yet we who have grown up in the philosophy of democracy suffer from a profound error regarding overzealous self-lovers. We believe in individual initiative. So we easily slip into the habit of admiring and even defending everybody who sets out to achieve wealth and fame and power, no matter by what means. We allow the end to justify the means. And so we help every little Hitler to wreck the world in his own little way. How mad we are! We love liberty, so we favor everybody who seeks it. We might as well defend every milk drinker on the ground that milk is good to drink!

WE must find many leaders who will help us organize against egoists and self-seekers and paranoiacs. We must have private groups competent to watch and test every man and every woman who seeks any public office. If a man seeks power over his fellowmen, they must be free to use every device they can get to appraise him. That they owe to themselves and to their children. The larger good must prevail, even if it brings lesser evils.

In a sense, all I have been saying reaffirms what many others have said: The Atomic Age will soon end in utter disaster unless we can choose leaders who can deal with the causes of disaster that lie in the nature of man. We have reached the end of the trail in developing our power over matter. Next we must gain an even greater power over human nature.



Not in The Headlines

Headlines scream and are forgotten; kind deeds speak softly and live on forever, as these stories prove. Send yours along. We pay \$5 for each one used.—Eds.

Santa Claus

When a mother of five children lost her husband's wallet containing \$106.50 earmarked for Christmas, she was distraught at the prospect of a cheerless yuletide for her youngsters. However, her haplessness turned to happiness when the man who found the wallet on a downtown street returned it to her husband's office. And her faith in human nature received a big boost when the stranger, upon learning how the money was to be used, refused any reward, saying the knowledge that he had helped restore to the family a temporarily lost Santa Claus was reward enough. — EVERETT SHUPE, *Colorado Springs, Colorado*.

Can't Refuse a Good Turn

While she was in a drugstore, a woman's blind clergyman husband stood on the corner of 42d Street and Fifth Avenue in New York City. When she emerged, she was terrified to find him gone. Finally she saw him across the street. "How did you cross this busy street?" she demanded.

"Well," he replied, "some thoughtful gentleman asked if he could assist me across. I didn't want to disappoint him when he wanted to be of service. And besides, I thought someone else would soon ask to take me back." — MRS. GEORGE C. DWORSHAK, *St. Albans, Vermont*.

Knight on Ice

Starting home from a dinner party late one Winter night, we found that rain had frozen, turning streets into pavements of ice. As we tried to drive up a steep hill, our car slid back again and again. Suddenly a window in a near-by house was flung open and a voice offered to help. In a few minutes the help arrived—out of his warm bed, down two flights of stairs to

the basement for a box of ashes, and out across a slick, terraced yard, all on a bitterly cold night to spread cinders for strangers. Then: "I'm a truck driver and know the 'tricks' of driving on icy roads. I'll take over." So he drove us over the hilly part of our route and walked back home, absolutely refusing a gratuity. — MRS. SILAS ECHOLS, *Mount Vernon, Illinois*.

Conductor of Sympathies

Unable to cash a personal check in New York, my sister boarded a train with no money for Pullman space or meals, although she had her return ticket. Terror-stricken, she waited for the conductor. When she explained her predicament to him, he unhesitatingly reached for his wallet and not only paid for her berth, but also pressed extra money into her hand for dinner and breakfast. Father met the train and was able to reimburse this sympathetic conductor. — MRS. ALFRED BURGESS, *Greenville, South Carolina*.

Thought for Food

Hungrily I watched people in the Cheyenne, Wyoming, bus station lunching. I hadn't eaten since the previous night in Denver, Colorado, where I carelessly left my purse in a restaurant washroom. A day without eating didn't seem unendurable, and I thought it would teach me a lesson to be more careful. Laughingly I related my experience to the woman beside me. Later a young girl on the other side rose to answer her bus call. Dropping a bill into my hand, she said, "I couldn't help overhearing your story. I've had such a grand vacation that I want to do something for some one." All my protests she brushed aside. Finally I said I'd keep it if she would

give me her name and address so I could return it to her. Her only answer to that was a smile as she went out into the stormy night to her bus. — MRS. CHARLES D. MCLEAN, *Lead, South Dakota*.

Paid in Full

When a poor peddler's horse died, a well-to-do neighbor bought him another. The peddler prospered and tried to repay his benefactor. Repeatedly this good man refused, remarking, "Remember the Golden Rule." After the benefactor died the peddler found himself one of a committee of 13 named to select a superintendent of county schools. Among the aspirants for the job was the son-in-law of the benefactor. He was certain of six votes, but needed a seventh to clinch his election. The peddler was approached. "Py chimeny!" he exclaimed, "now I pays for dat horse. I votes for his son-in-law!" He did, and the son-in-law was elected. — J. EDWARD MURR, D.D., *New Albany, Indiana*.

All for Nothing at All

After boarding a streetcar, I discovered that I didn't have my money with me. Embarrassed, I addressed the motorman. "Please let me off at the next stop. I seem to have left my money in my working clothes." "That's all right, sir," he replied cheerfully. "Drop in two some time." Deeply grateful, I thanked him and moved toward a seat. He stopped me. "You usually get a transfer, don't you, sir?" he asked, handing me the transfer I was too ashamed to request. — MAXWELL SHELTON, *Dallas, Texas*.

Special Delivery

The young serviceman who helped me on a streetcar thoughtfully placed my shopping bag under the fare box near the door. When I got off, however, I forgot it. By the time I yelled and waved frantically, the car was pulling away. I sat down to await the car's return, thinking the bag might still be there. Instead, a woman soon drove up in a car and said, "Here's your bag, lady." Having heard me cry out, she overtook the car and retrieved my bag. — MRS. CECIL PATTERSON, *Bakersfield, California*.



THE author, as seen by the famed caricaturist Aloys Derzo.

Why Has France So Many Political Parties?

Here's the answer to a puzzling question for those who live in two-party countries:

By Edouard Herriot

Leader of the Radical-Socialist Party;
Former Premier of France

CERTAIN Anglo-Saxons are amazed, I know, at the great number of political parties in France. They wonder why we do not imitate the two-party systems of England or the United States. So I am pleased that THE ROTARIAN has done me the honor of asking for an account of the political structure of France today, and I respond gladly. I shall try to write impartially, putting from my mind the fact that I myself am the leader of a great French political party.

Many Frenchmen, of whom I am one, like to find examples and often models in English political history. We know the classic story of the Tories and Whigs; we learned at school of the Irish origin of one and the Scottish birth of the other.* We also know that since the reign of George II (1727-1760), they have alternated in power, although the names have changed.

I early learned to admire a statesman like Lord Grey (1764-1845)—nonetheless because he is supposed to be descended from a Norman family!—and I have studied his fight for parliamentary re-

forms, against the Test Oath, for the freedom of the Catholics, and for the liberation of the slaves. Yet it was impossible not to see that even among the great leaders of the Whig party there existed grave differences in ideals and aims. Lord Melbourne,† for example, in no wise resembled Lord Grey!

It is interesting to observe how the electoral laws in England have influenced the evolution of political parties, often causing the opposition to unite all candidates opposed to the party in power. Leaders sometimes underwent gradual change. Cannot one say that Gladstone, beginning as a Conservative, was forced, little by little, to hold truly radical ideas?

Even the traditional two-party division has not prevented the formation of a third. For instance, after the great financial depression of 1885, either through the work of the Fabian Society or the growth of the trade unions, came the birth of the Labor party—which, if I am not mistaken, was first formed in Scotland and won its first two Parliamentary seats in 1892.

Thus, to take only the example of Great Britain, we see that the apparent solidity of political form has not prevented, both from within and from without that form, the evolution of new ideas and new parties.

In France the process has been different. Let us remember that

for many years our political life was limited to a small section of the nation. Up to 1830 the franchise was limited to those who paid 300 francs' taxes or more and only 88,000 to 110,000 voted. After 1830, when the requirement dropped to 200 francs, we had 166,000 to 211,000 voters. For many years, French politics were a struggle between the Napoleonists or partisans of the tricolor and the adherents of the Bourbons or the white flag. By a strange paradox, the *tricoloristes* were, at the same time, both imperialists and republicans! (See Béranger's songs.) About 1830 a true republican party began, but it was defeated and the remnants divided into two groups, one desiring solely political gains while the other sought a complete reform of the social order, thus creating, about 1832, a socialist-communist party based on the theories of Louis Blanc.‡

*"Tory" is supposed to come from the Erse *toridhe*, a pursuer, applied to the Irish outlaw rebels. At the time of the Popish Plot (1679), it was applied to the Cavalier party, which was accused of complicity. It, in turn, applied the Scottish term "Whig"—from "whiggamore," meaning a rebel—to the followers of Cromwell. In the British Civil War (1688) the words became current to describe the warring camps, and continued until about the middle of the 19th Century, when they gave way to "Conservative" and "Liberal."

†Charles Grey, second Earl Grey, succeeded Fox as leader of the Whig party and fought through the basic Reform Bill of 1832, which really broke up the old political alignments. He retired soon afterward, and was succeeded by William Lamb, second Viscount Melbourne (1779-1848), who became the Whig Premier as a member of the House of Lords. He, as leader of the Liberals (after 1834), alternated with Sir Robert Peel, leader of the Conservatives, until his death.

‡Louis Blanc, 1811-1882, was a leading exponent of the early trade unions and cooperative societies. He opposed the Bourbon interregnum (1814) and was one of the leaders of the Commune (1848). Forced into exile he lived in England until after the fall of the Second Empire (1870) and on his return was again elected to the National Assembly.

About 1840, France certainly made a large contribution to the spread of socialistic and even communist philosophy. The Second Empire (1852-70) interrupted—at least superficially—this growth. In 1869 there arose a "Radical" party which demanded for France a system of government similar to that of Switzerland or the United States. Its platform—the famous program enunciated by Gambetta,* known as "The Platform of Belleville"—asked for free and unrestricted universal suffrage; freedom of assembly; free primary education, separated from the church and obligatory; complete separation of church and State.

Later, when Gambetta had evolved the policies of opportunism, a new "radical" party formed which sought, among other things, an income tax. In 1882 the Socialists divided further into Guesdists, following the German collective line of Marx, and the Possibilists, following the doctrines of Browne and l'Allemane. There were in those times as many as four socialistic parties, including always the followers of Louis Blanc. Only since 1893 have the Socialists been strong enough to exercise an influence on the French policy—an influence which has, since then, never ceased to grow.

The explanation of French political mutations and characteristics, as Seignobos shows in his excellent *Political History of Contemporary Europe*, lies in the fact that even in the old days of the kingdom, France had democratic customs and ideas. Republicanism was weak at first and, starting in 1792, relied on a series of revolutionary acts of violence to gain power, each revolt being followed by reaction leading to an authoritarian regime. Sometimes, as in 1814, a political system based on the English plan was introduced into France. But republicanism, which was fought by monarchial or imperial reactionaries, continued to resort to violent revolution until 1869 or 1870, when it could at last rely on the force of a majority opinion.

*Leon Gambetta, 1838-1882, was the leader of the anti-Imperialists in 1869, head of the provisional government in 1870, and a leader in French statecraft and politics all his life. He was instrumental in founding the Third Republic (1870), which survived until crushed by Germany in 1941.

"The political evolution of the 19th Century," says Seignobos, "was a series of swings of the pendulum along a route ascending toward republicanism; it may be summarized in France as a series of conquests by successive violent revolts, but a more and more effective propaganda for the republican-democratic forces. Yet the whole social organization and the administrative functions remained outside of this struggle of ideologies." There still remain in France well-marked contradictions between the clearly expressed democratic aspirations of our people and the inherited institutions of the monarchy or of the empire. Our political evolution is still not complete.

To understand this brief historical review of French politics, however, one should realize that the multiplicity of our parties ex-

presses the individualism of the French people. This, it must be admitted, is both our strength and our weakness. It is our strength because it leaves the individual free. In France the creative spirit—especially in science and in art—blows where it will. It is our weakness because, in material matters, our taste for independence leaves us open to the brutal organized attacks of a gregarious people such as the Germans.

Against this explanatory background, let us now note that in the present Constituent Assembly, or legislature, are both old and new parties.

The old parties, beginning at the extreme left, are:

1. *The Communist party*, led by Maurice Thorez and Jacques Duclos. This party is less motivated by a "party line" than by a desire to secure the greatest possible ad-



VOTERS were puzzled. The M.R.P., Socialist, and Communist parties favored the Constitution. De Gaulle, wartime leader, led the opposition.

France Adopts a New Constitution

The Fourth French Republic is now launched. On October 13, by a 1,211,791 majority vote, the people adopted the new Constitution. The Associated Press summarizes its main provisions as follows:

The election of a President by a joint session of the Parliament for a seven-year term; reelection only once.

A Parliament composed of a National Assembly of Deputies, elected for five-year terms by universal suffrage, and a Council of the Republic, chosen by an electoral college whose electors would be Mayors and municipal and cantonal officials.

The National Assembly to have the sole power to make laws; the Council of the Republic only to recommend legislation to the Assembly.

The President with no power of veto over the Assembly, but empowered to suggest changes in bills already passed.

Two additional legislative groups, both restricted to consultative rôles—the Council of the Federal Union, set up to administer the affairs of France's colonies, and an Economic Council.

Nomination of the Premier by the President, subject to endorsement by the Assembly.

vantages for the masses. Formerly antimilitaristic, it now declares itself patriotic, salutes the tricolor, and would rather sing the *Marseillaise* than the *Internationale*. At present, at least, it is not promoting divisionist ideas, but seeks rather to win the support of the small landed proprietor and the small merchant. One may search in vain in its program, as also in that of its nearest neighbor, the Socialist party, for the least trace of Marxian doctrine. If it has any outside tie, it is a sentimental rather than a doctrinal one with Russian Communism.

2. *The Socialist party*, of which the outstanding personality is M. Leon Blum. It, like the Communist party, harks back to Jean Jaures.* But although his influence is still great, especially in the choice of lesser functionaries, the party's borderlines are fluid. It will not and it cannot join the Communists to present a "workers' front" nor can it divorce itself from them. It resembles the English Labor party and to a degree leans on it.

3. *The Radical and Radical-Socialist party*, to which I belong. I wish to take this opportunity to correct a mistaken idea which our name provokes. Many people, even in France (especially in Alsace and Lorraine), think that this party is extremely socialistic. That conception is entirely inaccurate. It inherited its name from the early party, which contributed so greatly to the political development of the Third Republic (1870-1941). It seeks to contribute to the social evolution of France—but it repudiates appeals to violence, which, French history shows, always brings reaction.

THE PARTY will consider any program, provided it can be discussed reasonably. It suspects all mysticism. It believes in the old Cartesian method of rationalism. It has suffered grievously by the years of struggle to reach power which has saddled it with the responsibility of explaining its policies to the popular mind. It still

stands for separation of church and State, for law, and for liberty. It still fights for full freedom of the press—now still denied us. It asks a two-house legislature and a President with power to arbitrate.

4. To the right of the Radical-Socialists sat, before World War II, the *Republican Federation*, directed by M. Louis Marin. Usually it represented the Opposition except in the days of Governments by "National Union." This important group has broken up. Today the right consists of a small agrarian party, the *Independent Republicans*, gathered about the strong personality of M. Paul Reynaud, and the *Republican Party of Liberty*, which assembles the most conservative rightist elements.

These are the old parties or their lineal descendants. To them have been added three new parties, born of the war. These are:

(a) The *M.U.R. or United Movement of Resistance*—associated with the Communists and voting with them.

(b) The *U.D.S.R., or Democratic-Socialist Union of Resistance*. In the First Constituent Assembly after the war, this party worked with the Socialists. It is now united with the Radical party in the Assembly and seeks to make itself the French Workers' Party.

(c) Finally, and most important, the *M.R.P. or Popular Republican Movement*—the largest single party in France, which, with President Georges Bidault, directs the present Government. It is difficult to state the program of this party fairly and precisely. It seems to resemble the Christian Democrat party, which has had marked success in other European States recently. It has voted measures, such as the "nationalization laws," demanded by the Socialists and Communists and has accepted their support in order to secure a majority—even while fighting and being fought by them on the electoral plan. One cannot say where this paradoxical condition will lead, especially since it has provoked a break on the Constitutional referendum.†

It should not be unjust to this party, which has wooed the feminine vote, to say that it has a

vague program and a strong organization. A vague program, because it unites the very ardent Christian Syndicalists with representatives of the middle class. A strong organization, because it is backed by the Catholic church. It seems probable that, someday, its theories will come in conflict with those of the Communist party.

Among the Communist, Socialist, and M.R.P. parties exists a common bond: the electoral law which has proportional representation as a basis. This law, we of the Radical-Socialist party are fighting, because it seems to us to present to the voters ready-made lists—which is contrary to the principles of universal suffrage. We ask name-by-name ballot, which permits the voter to know for whom he is voting and which conforms to the traditional French individualism.

THE foregoing description of the political structure of France may seem complicated. Yet it leaves out details and fails to include men like Professor Capitant who are working for the Gaullist party, whose program is known, but whose objects are obscure.

It is true that these are many parties for a nation of 40 million. But we can hardly expect the French to lose their liking for shades of difference in politics, any more than in other matters. The only program that can overcome this division seems to me to be the formation of a National Union—such as that, for example, fashioned by such a statesman as Poincaré.

The Frenchman—it is one of his characteristics—finds it difficult to make easy choices, but easily makes difficult choices. Yet when patriotic duty calls or a real emergency arises, the Frenchman will sacrifice all but his principle.

Will this formula again apply to our country? No one can say, but right now, to answer the question that has been put to me, it would be fanciful to expect France to adopt a two-party regime. I do believe that, little by little, the war-born parties will disappear, joining the old, established, permanent parties. Will our political structure be further simplified? Perhaps tomorrow. Certainly not today.

*Jean Jaures, 1859-1914, was an outstanding leader of the socialists in France and was assassinated at the outbreak of World War I.

†The French people on October 13, 1946, adopted a new Constitution by a 9 to 8 million vote. The M.R.P., Socialists, and Communists supported it. General Charles de Gaulle led the opposition.

This Rotary Month

News notes gleaned at
35 East Wacker Drive,
Chicago 1, Ill., U.S.A.

Envoys. On afternoon this is written "Dick" and Louise Hedke are sightseeing famous mosques of Cairo, Egypt. In hour or two they will repair to suite in Shephard's Hotel to spruce up for joint dinner meeting of Cairo, Assiut, and Zagazig Rotary Clubs. Behind Presidential couple are ten days in Portugal, which was first stop on their Rotary air tour from Detroit to India and return. Portuguese Rotarians opened sluice-gates of hospitality and engulfed Hedkes with same at meetings at Braga (brand-new club), at Oporto, at Bussaco (a joint meeting of Figueira da Foz and Viseu Clubs), and at Lisbon and arranged visit between President of Rotary International and President of Republic of Portugal—General Antonio Oscar de Fragoso Carmona. Solicitous and ever-ready host to the Hedkes was Ernesto Santos Bastos, cork manufacturer of Lisbon and Director of Rotary International. . . . Couple's plan to visit Italy and Greece before Egypt was upset by strike of T.W.A. pilots; hence went direct from Lisbon to Cairo. Next stop, Holy Land; after that, India.

Inflation note. Fifteen stamps plastered back of ordinary airmail letter recently received here from District Governor Chengting T. Wang, of Chungking. Bit of pencil work showed he'd spent \$5,400 (Chinese) to send it. That's \$1.69 U. S. (when this was written).

Committees. One slated for December, three for January, all in Chicago:

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| Constitution and By-Laws..... | Dec. 16-17 |
| Nominating for President..... | Jan. 17 |
| Districting..... | Jan. 17-18 |
| Magazine..... | Jan. 17-18 |

Board. "The Board of Directors shall meet regularly in the months of July and January, and May or June." . . . This provision of RI By-Laws is one reason Rotary's Board will meet January 20-25 in Chicago; better reason is an agenda that, done up in book form, almost looks like Sears-Roebuck catalogue. January meeting is always Board's big one . . . and indications are all 14 members will be on hand.


Proceedings. Everything said from platform—and much said in Assemblies—at Atlantic City last June now between covers of 420-page book, Proceedings of the Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention. Copies currently being mailed all Rotary Clubs (in care of Secretaries) and individuals who ordered. Limited number of copies still available at \$2 each, postpaid. Write Rotary International at address at top of this page.

UN. Only two world-wide United Nations bodies meeting in December, as far as known at this writing: General Assembly, "Town Meeting of the World," which opened sessions in New York Oct. 23. Auditing it as Rotary "observers" are Sir Stanley Spurling, Hamilton, Bermuda; Howard Le Roy, Washington, D. C.; Donald A. Adams, New Haven, Conn. . . . UNESCO, in session in Paris since Nov. 19. Rotary "observer"—Dr. Lester B. Struthers, Zurich, Switzerland.

Institutes. Autumn season for Rotary's Institutes of International Understanding ends Dec. 13—with 78 communities having staged the public forums. Twenty-one speakers were on the circuits. Winter-Spring season opens Jan. 13 with 230 Institutes anticipated. Fifty-two speakers already lined up. Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and U.S.A. represented among 308 towns having Institutes in 1946-47.

Road Back. In 34 countries of Eastern Hemisphere where Rotary Clubs ceased functioning because of war, Rotary had at peak 531 Clubs. Charters of all but 48 were cancelled. Now 137 of the cancelled Clubs have been readmitted and 12 new Clubs have been admitted—so, total of these new and readmitted Clubs and other Clubs in Eastern Hemisphere: 1,224 (as of Nov. 1.)

Rotary World-Wide in Figs. On Nov. 4 Rotary had 5,917 Clubs in 75 countries or geographical regions. Estimated number of Rotarians: 285,000. New Clubs since July 1: 92—14 of them reestablished Clubs.



66-Day Barley in Alaska

*The story of a new grain that
may do more for the Territory
than all the gold it has dug.*

By Herbert Hilscher

ONE beautiful day in August, 1945, the Fairbanks Rotary Club motored to a hillside near the University of Alaska Experimental Farm to eat "hot dogs," potato salad, and "seconds" of extra-rich ice cream smothered in fresh raspberries—and, incidentally, to make Alaskan history!

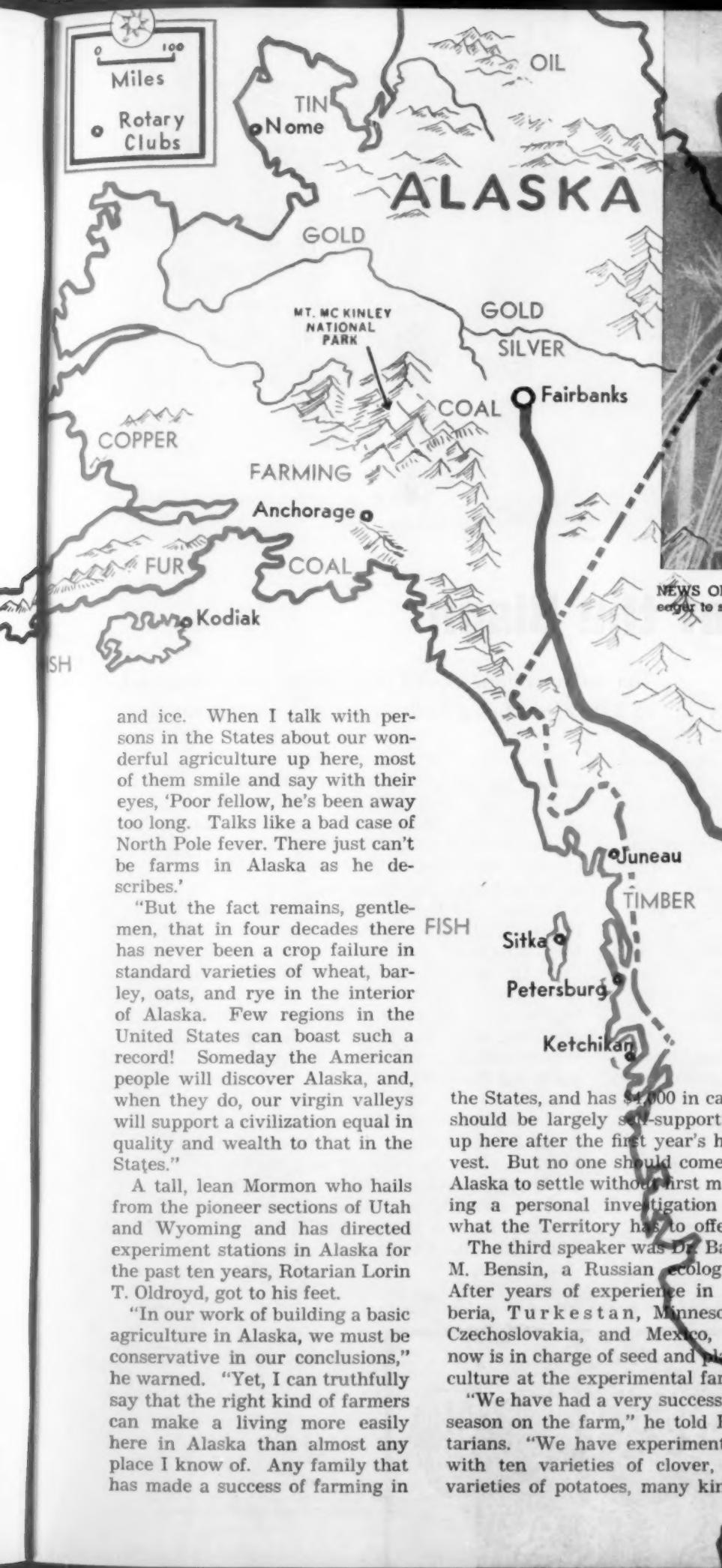
The setting for the outing was Hollywoodish. In the center distance were a dozen theatrical mountains, pink and white, sweeping across to mighty Mt. McKinley. To the right, a dredge was noisily chewing gold nuggets and dust out of fabulously wealthy Cripple Creek. On the left, commercial planes circled over Fairbanks, and C-47s were taking off for Nome, Point Barrow, and the new Arctic oil fields. Buildings of the world's farthest-north university set off the panorama of ripening grain and the green patchwork of potatoes and garden truck. A freight train of the Alaska Railroad tossed a plume into the sky as it chuffed by a low-lying hill.

Luncheon over, everyone settled back to hear the usual speeches. Little did the Rotarians suspect that this picnic would make a turning point in Alaska's development.

The Commissioner of Agriculture for the Territory, snow-pated Rotarian George W. Gasser, who has devoted 40 years to perfecting sub-Arctic farming, was asked to speak.

"I don't know what we can do to dissuade the American people," the dean said. "They *want* to believe that Alaska is a land of snow

A CLOSE-UP of Ecologist Bensin as he showed Fairbanks Rotarians a field of the wonder barley. It is called F-13.



Photos: The author
NEWS OF the new barley broke at war's end, and among those eager to see it were these Russian airmen who were then in Alaska.

and ice. When I talk with persons in the States about our wonderful agriculture up here, most of them smile and say with their eyes, 'Poor fellow, he's been away too long. Talks like a bad case of North Pole fever. There just can't be farms in Alaska as he describes.'

"But the fact remains, gentlemen, that in four decades there has never been a crop failure in standard varieties of wheat, barley, oats, and rye in the interior of Alaska. Few regions in the United States can boast such a record! Someday the American people will discover Alaska, and, when they do, our virgin valleys will support a civilization equal in quality and wealth to that in the States."

A tall, lean Mormon who hails from the pioneer sections of Utah and Wyoming and has directed experiment stations in Alaska for the past ten years, Rotarian Lorin T. Oldroyd, got to his feet.

"In our work of building a basic agriculture in Alaska, we must be conservative in our conclusions," he warned. "Yet, I can truthfully say that the right kind of farmers can make a living more easily here in Alaska than almost any place I know of. Any family that has made a success of farming in

the States, and has \$4,000 in cash, should be largely self-supporting up here after the first year's harvest. But no one should come to Alaska to settle without first making a personal investigation of what the Territory has to offer."

The third speaker was Dr. Basil M. Bensin, a Russian ecologist. After years of experience in Siberia, Turkestan, Minnesota, Czechoslovakia, and Mexico, he now is in charge of seed and plant culture at the experimental farm.

"We have had a very successful season on the farm," he told Rotarians. "We have experimented with ten varieties of clover, 25 varieties of potatoes, many kinds

of vegetables, flax, rye, grasses, and perennial legumes. Our success has been good with 30 varieties of wheat, 30 varieties of oats, and 26 of barley.

"And here, gentlemen, is an agricultural perfection which someday can equal in importance the discovery of gold in Alaska."

It was barley, F-13, which matures in the startling time of only 66 days. Planted on June 8, it headed on July 8, and was harvested on August 13, yielding about 25 bushels an acre.

News of the 66-day barley spread over Fairbanks as soon as the Rotarians returned to town. Russians stationed at Ladd Field heard about it. Nine Red Army officers hastened to the farm to see this amazing 66-day grain. Several of the Russians were farmers from widely scattered sections of the U.S.S.R. They examined the grain with minute carefulness and asked for even a few kernels to take back to the Soviet.

"This 66-day barley can grow on farm land anywhere in the vast Territory of Alaska—even into the Arctic," says Dr. Bensin. "It can be the basis for a guaranteed agriculture. It can be the foundation for profitable dairy, poultry, and hog industries—industries which will attract and maintain a large permanent population in the Northland."



Photo: Canadian Pacific Ry.

The Comeback of the Bison

By Newton B. Drury

Director, National Park Service

The millions that roved the plains were reduced to 1,000—but now buffalo meat is on the market!

IN 1894 the superintendent of Yellowstone National Park reported that of the 50 million bison which had once thundered over American prairies, but a pathetic handful survived in the West—fewer than 25, which had taken refuge in the park. George Bird Grinnell, eminent authority on Western life, lugubriously prophesied in *Scribner's Magazine* that "Soon not one trace of the American buffalo will be found in all the limitless domain once darkened by their feeding herds."

Today, 50 years later, the National Park Service disposes of *surplus* animals from its Yellowstone Park buffalo herds to needy Indians on reservations. The comeback staged by the American bison is, perhaps, the most exciting chapter in the history of wildlife conservation.

When 16th Century Spanish explorers penetrated the West, they were astounded by the herds of "crooke-back oxen and wild cows" that blackened the prairie. The buffalo was the most numerous of all the earth's big land mammals. Naturalists estimate there were between 50 and 60 million on the North American Continent. What if this number had been reduced to 20 million by 1850 and the bison had disappeared east of the Mississippi? The buffalo was an indestructible species!

During seasonal migrations, herds often covered the plains like one great robe. Colonel Richard

Dodge, the famous plainsman, told of one herd 25 miles wide which took five days to pass a given point. And as late as 1870, travellers along the Arkansas River reported that for 200 miles they passed through unbroken buffalo herds as closely massed as cattle herded for round-up.

Indians had for centuries pecked away at the herds with bow and arrow and spears. Sometimes they stampeded a herd off a cliff—without, seemingly, diminishing the total supply. Then came firearms—and canny traders who as early as 1800 had begun to develop a lively traffic in buffalo skins. But not until after the Civil War when the feverish Western movement claimed the prairies and grasslands did the wanton slaughter of buffalo begin in earnest.

It was the transcontinental railroads that brought doom to the buffalo. Professional hunters were hired to clear the right of way for the advancing rails, and, more important, to provide the construction crews with nutritious and economical steaks. Working for the Kansas Pacific Railroad, "Buffalo Bill" Cody killed 4,280 bison in 18 months!

The railroads gave the amateurs a crack at this exciting sport, too. They advertised excursions into the buffalo country, and when, as often happened, the trains were held up for several hours by herds crossing the tracks, bored travellers would shoot

ONLY weird tales of the "crooke-back ox" carried home by Spanish explorers account for this first sketch of a bison (1552).

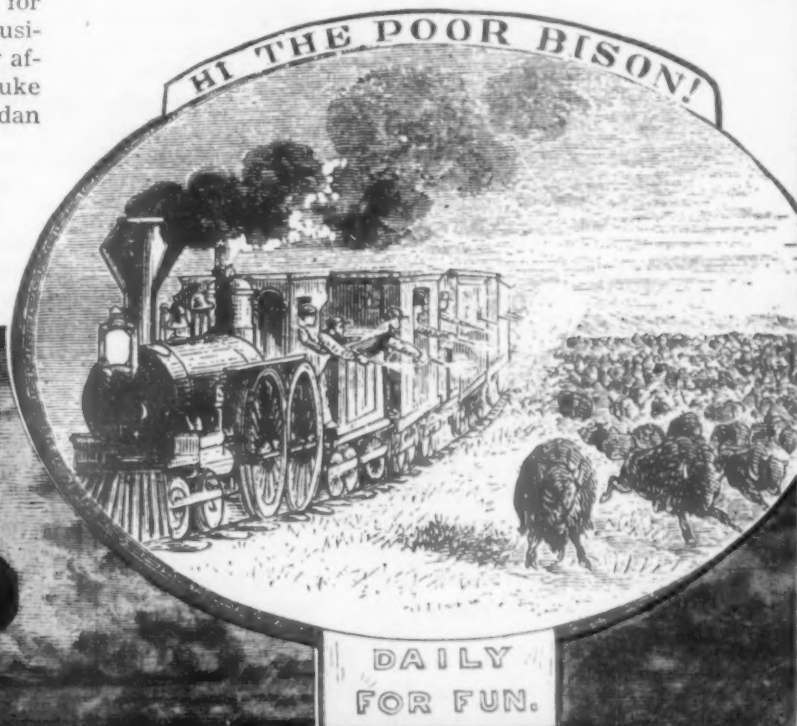


the animals from the coach windows with as much purpose as sharpshooters knocking off dummy ducks in a shooting gallery. Rifles and ammunition were furnished by the railroads. A retired Santa Fe conductor stated that in the early 1870s one could have journeyed 100 miles along the railroad right of way without stepping off the carcasses of highly odorous bison.

Buffalo hunts became the fashionable sport for wealthy European noblemen and millionaire businessmen from the East. Typical of these plushy affairs was the hunt arranged for the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia in 1872 by General Phil Sheridan and General George A. Custer with "Buffalo Bill" as guide. French chefs came from New York. The tents were heated and carpeted, and juicy buffalo steaks were washed down by champagne. An entire Indian village was moved to the camping area and set up for the

entertainment of the Grand Duke. In two days, members of this hunting party killed 1,500 bison.

But it was the professional hunter, killing for hides and tongues, who carried out most of the wholesale butchery. Railroads furnished quick, cheap transportation to markets. Hundreds of men who had been in the construction crews made quick



HARPER'S WEEKLY in 1874 prodded public conscience with this sketch of skinners. The other one is from Webb's Buffalo Land.

fortunes by killing 20 to 30 animals a day and selling the hides for \$2 to \$4 apiece. In 1873, Dodge City, Kansas, a typical "buffalo town," could boast of about 4,000 souls, of whom two-thirds were buffalo hunters and skinners.

In the Winter of 1872-73, about 1¼ million buffalo hides were carried by three Western railroads—but each skin that became a robe or an overcoat represented two or three slaughtered animals. At an auction sale in Fort Worth in 1873, 200,000 hides were sold in a single day. No professional hunter was worth his salt unless he took 2,000 to 3,000 hides in a season. Frank Carver, who later toured the United States giving demonstrations of his skill as a sharpshooter, claimed to have killed more than 5,500 buffalo in his best year.

Meat was seldom salvaged from the kills—the carcasses were left to the wolves and the buzzards. There was a ready market for salted buffalo tongues, however, which were considered a delicacy by gourmets in the East. Professionals killed thousands of animals weighing 1,500 to 2,000 pounds each for a four-pound tongue—and, sometimes, a hide.

IN 1883 the last big herd of American buffalo was wiped out. That final hunt in Montana, when 10,000 buffalo were killed in a few days, perhaps surpassed all others in cruelty and ferocity. Hunters guarded every stream and water hole day and night (bonfires were kept burning all night) and picked off the thirst-crazed animals as they charged for water. How well the hunters did their job of extermination is shown by statistics of the Northern Pacific Railroad. In 1882 it carried 200,000 buffalo hides to market; two years later a scant 300 were shipped.

But thousands of acres of bleaching buffalo bones remained. Hunters could still "clean up" by gathering buffalo bones, which were used in sugar refining and for fertilizer. Many a later homesteader was tided over the first season by money he made from the buffalo bones he cleared from his land. In 13 years 2½ million dollars was paid out in Kansas alone for bones.

Ranchers weren't sorry to see the bison go. They wanted the ranges for their own herds. And it was commonly understood that many Government and Army men encouraged extinction of the buffalo as a means of subduing the plains Indians. "Wipe out the buffalo, and the Indians will have to live on Government reservations and become civilized."

But the bison wasn't slaughtered without protest. A few Congressmen and lobbyists were campaigning for conservation as early as 1870. One protective bill which passed Congress in 1874 was never signed by President Grant.

It wasn't until the 1894 report from Yellowstone Park came in that the conservationists began to see results of their campaign to prick the thick-hided public conscience. President Cleveland signed a bill which made the killing of bison in Yellowstone punishable by fine or imprisonment. This was the first law ever passed to protect the buffalo. And it saved the few survivors there. To them in 1902 were added 18 cows bought from the private Allard herd, and three bulls from the group that Colonel Charles Goodnight maintained in the Texas Panhandle.

Grinning, energetic Theodore Roosevelt then got into the battle—and it was won. The American Bison Society was formed in 1905 and he—then President of the United States—became its honorary president and enthusiastic supporter. This organization urged that other areas be set aside as buffalo ranges under Government protection, and raised \$50,000 to stock them.

By 1943 there were more than 6,000 buffalo in the nine Government-supervised herds and several private herds throughout the United States. In Canada, where the restoration program proceeded concurrently with that in the United States, there were between 15,000 and 25,000 head. And an Alaskan herd had been established and was increasing steadily in size.

By 1943 the Yellowstone herd had increased to almost 1,100 animals. Early-day conservationists would have been amazed, for supplemental hay feedings had become necessary in Winter months. In 1944 the so-called "tame" Lamar herd, which was on a badly overused range, was reduced by 400. Meat and hides from 397 were shipped to 16 Indian reservations; three selected animals were saved for propagation purposes. Where the Yellowstone buffalo could exist without help from man, they were left undisturbed, and today there are some 950 still roaming their ranges in Yellowstone Park.

Meanwhile, through another U. S. Government service, more and more buffalo meat was reaching consumer markets. During recent years the Fish and Wildlife Service has annually offered for sale between 200 and 300 surplus buffalo from its four big-game preserves—the National Bison Range in Montana, the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge in Oklahoma, the Fort Niobrara National Wildlife Refuge in Nebraska, and the Sully's Hill National Game Preserve in North Dakota.

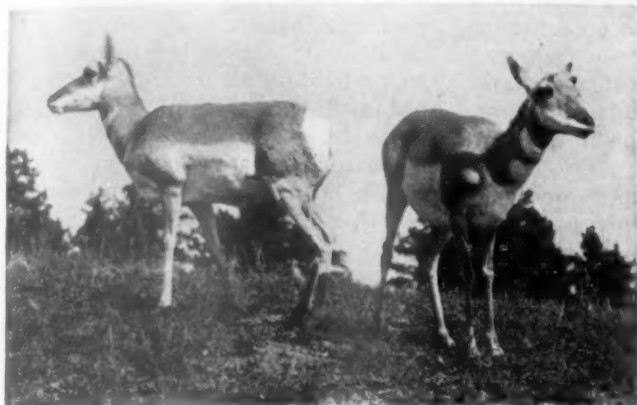
DURING the 1946-47 season, approximately 100 animals will be offered for sale at both the Montana and Oklahoma preserves with many takers, no doubt! The lucky buyer may pick up his animal on-the-hoof for \$75, have it crated and delivered to the express company for \$90, or have it butchered, dressed, quartered, and ready to ship for \$75 for a whole carcass or \$37.50 for a half carcass.

But most readers, I suspect, will take their bison in tourist style. When you plan your next vacation, why not see the Monarch of the Plains on his native heath? Modern highways thread various preserves—Wind Cave National Park in the Black Hills of South Dakota, for example—where you may quite casually motor through a herd blithely munching grass.

The bison is a hardy critter, and his comeback proves it. It took blizzards, prairie fires, wolf packs, droughts, and the combined efforts of Indian hunters and hordes of greedy white hunters to reduce the herds to an estimated 1,000 animals in the 1890s. But a census of the world's buffalo population today would probably number more than 30,000. That's a 3,000 percent increase in about 50 years—probably a record for any species, and certainly a tribute to the determined group of conservationists who saved the buffalo from extinction, just in time.

Nature Is Grateful

ONCE on the way to oblivion, North American wildlife is now increasing, thanks to conservation efforts sparked by Nature lovers, including many Rotarians. In fact, many animals are multiplying so rapidly they sometimes face starvation on limited pasturage. Then the herds are thinned. Best known of all conservation programs, perhaps, are the wild-fowl refuges, but big game such as illustrated here is also protected. Only three big-game species—moose, grizzly bear, and Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep—are not growing in numbers.



NEVER so close to extinction as the bison, the antelope did dwindle to 30,000 head by 1924 in the United States. Today there are 246,000.



U.S. Dept. of Interior—Scheffer

WHEN animals get too numerous in one place, some are moved. Here a beaver is "netted" from the Walla Walla River in Washington.



RARELY seen on their rocky crags are mountain goats like this fine Banff, Alta., pair. Canada, like the U. S., is conservation-minded.



Lacey

DEER outnumber all other big game and farmers in many places actually regard them as pests. Some are so tame that they will lick the salt off a man's arm.



Northern Pacific

THANKS to national parks, animals like this black bear mother and her cub in Mount Rainier National Park are safeguarded for future generations to enjoy.

Make It an Adventure!

By Stuart Chase

Economist and Author

Decide now to welcome new experiences. They're fun when you tackle them with the spirit of an explorer!

WHEN a new event confronts me which, on the face of it, looks like a large headache or worse, I say to myself: *Make it an adventure!* Four times out of five it so turns out—with many interesting new sidelights on one's world.

Broaden your experience. Go out and meet the untried!

Years ago I had to speak to an audience of schoolteachers in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. I had never faced anything like this before. The upturned faces seemed to flow to the horizon. As there was no retreat, I had to pull myself together. Taking a long breath, I reminded myself sternly that here was something new. Not everybody had a chance like this. You know what you have to say, my boy. So I stepped firmly up to the microphone, determined to enjoy the exciting new sensation. And I did enjoy it!

Try this attitude when next you are called on to face a group of people you do not want to face. Go out and meet the situation determined to gain new strength from it. You will find that on the far side of those few painful minutes lies a new sense of confidence and power.

The adventure comes in connection with *new* events, the kind which look unpleasant to begin with, but whose outcome is veiled. Civilian war work provided its share of new experience. I shall not soon forget the time we took over the local spotting station at 6 A.M. with the thermometer at 20 below zero and a wild wind raging. I have never been so cold—nor seldom so pleased with myself for having gone through with it when it was all over. Again, as senior air-raid warden. I felt first like a fool, and then often very uncomfortable physically, sometimes mentally—there was so much make-believe in it. Yet in the end I came closer to my neighbors, and gained more interesting sidelights on my town, than in all the

previous dozen years. The episode showed us what a community could do in the way of coöperation and self-help. Jealousies, animosities, ancient feuds, all were melted out in action toward a common goal.

The more experiences one collects, the broader his firsthand contacts with the world, the fuller and more meaningful life becomes for him, the more competent he becomes in handling his world.

If we shrink from new experience, not only do we never grow, but we also miss a lot of fun. So, take what comes right on the nose, and seek to turn it to account.

Expand your understanding by doing things yourself, not running away from them, not taking experience secondhand from movies and radio. Some years ago the Parent-Teacher Association noted my tennis court and suggested that I teach a class of 12-year-olds to play. It was politely indicated that my civic duty lay in this direction. The prospect at first was appalling. The little nippers would dig up the court, pay no attention to what I said. How, I wondered, do you teach youngsters to play?

I decided to teach them tennis manners first—so different from the folklore of other sports. According to the tennis code, your opponent is not only always right, but he must be continually congratulated on his rightness. I had never thought of that before. The teacher was learning before he had even begun to teach. He kept right on learning. The court, far from being dug up, was expertly tended by the pupils. They paid the closest attention to what I said. They did not even smile the time I observed, "Here's the right way to do it," and whaled the ball into the net.

Try to get over your fears of the unknown. Several years ago I liquidated a mild case of snake horror by first studying the char-

acteristics of snakes in books, then watching them at zoos, and finally by allowing a friendly 6-foot king snake to walk all over me, in the presence of a roomful of people to keep me steady. My whole attitude toward snakes has changed. I have been liberated from a constricting, unreasonable fear.

I know a woman who became so fascinated with her small grandchildren that she wanted to make a real study of child psychology. She read a lot of books and articles, but they did not give her quite what she wanted. At a nearby college was a postgraduate course which promised better. Should she sign up? The idea was frightening. Could she pass the preliminary tests? Would the students jeer? Would the professors yawn? Could she still do homework after 30 years?

But she decided to make it an adventure. She passed the preliminary barriers easily; the students thought she was wonderful; the homework was stimulating and pleasant; the professors were delighted to find a student who really knew what she wanted to know. Now she is planning more courses when the pressure of G.I. students lets up a little.

PERHAPS one of my strangest adventures was the time a close friend had a nervous breakdown. His family appealed to me to look after his affairs which, due to the depression, were in a bad way. Never was a prospect more forbidding—lawyers, banks, courtrooms, trips to Texas, bills of sale, half-completed contracts, the investment of unlimited time, a mountain of headaches, and no compensation.

I found a different kind of compensation from the mint of new experience. I learned a lot about oil wells, how to get on the sunny side of a country banker, and why everybody should make a will. I met some remarkable characters,



Photo: E. W. Blay

and made at least two permanent friends. A brand-new segment of American life was opened to me.

Chekov in one of his letters says that people do not go to the North Pole and fall off icebergs; they go to offices, quarrel with their wives, and eat cabbage soup. From ordinary lives he constructed some of the finest short stories of all time. Who can tell where adventure, the sense of the thrill and mystery of life, may not lurk?

Incidentally, if you ever want to turn a talk with a bore into a refreshing give-and-take, find out what his leading interest is, and encourage him to tell about it. Helplessly stranded with a dull

partner at dinner, on shipboard, in a Pullman, I explore until I strike what really interests him—hound dogs, Chaucer, topological psychology, rocket planes—and let him go wide open. Then *I* become interested.

Mankind in this atomic age is on trial. If man is to be a success, rather than a failure, he must experiment, reason, think out new situations, as he never did before. Millions of people must have an open-minded experimental approach if we are to find the road to survival. A great challenge, yes, and a great adventure lies ahead!

Come, let us go out and meet it!

Toast

By Bert Cooksley

For friendship tried as pistol steel,
(Which is the Lord's intent),
For whipping sheet and kicking wheel,
For lunging bow and trembling keel—
The rover's sacrament;

For heartbreak under straining spars,
(For which God fashioned men),
For bitter spray and frozen stars,
For winds that slice like scimitars—
To break the heart again;

For deep sleep when the long trick's done,
And the wild gull's melodies,
For men and all they are made one
With wind and moon, with rain and sun—
I give you the seven seas!



Photo: Publishers Photo Service

IT'S THE CHILD, not her grandpa, who is the hope of democracy in Japan. Her schooling will be as broad as his was narrow.

MR. MOTO, the John Smith of Japan, is an ignorant literate. In every 1,000 Mr. Motos, 996 have completed primary school—for a near-perfect literacy score. Yet 850 of those representative 1,000 never had schooling beyond what children 11 or 12 get in Western countries.

What's more, Mr. Moto's is an adulterated literacy poisoned by more than 50 years of ultranationalistic and hypermilitaristic philosophy. Emperor Meiji, who ascended the throne in 1868, believed in education, and in 1870 made it compulsory and universal. Perversion of the system started when militarists and nationalists compelled the frequent ceremonious reading of the 1890 rescript on education.

"Always respect the Constitution and observe the laws," it says in part; "should any emergency arise, offer yourself courageously to the State; and thus guard and maintain the prosperity of our Imperial Throne, coeval with heaven and earth."

General Douglas MacArthur took one look at Japan's educational setup and decreed a complete overhauling!

To start it off, he invited 27 representative American educators to make a survey and offer recommendations. In Tokyo at Supreme Allied Military Headquarters, the American Education Mission—of which I had the honor of being a member—lunched with General MacArthur. We questioned him for 90 minutes. His answers were prompt and clear, and punched out his three basic convictions:

1. *The Japanese are a potential force for good in the world.*

2. *Military directives alone will not democratize Japan.*

3. *The principles of political freedom, as conceived in the great charters of human rights from the Sermon on the Mount to the Atlantic Charter, can be firmly planted only through the processes of education.*

Actually, we learned, Mr. Moto already has matriculated in democracy. His new Constitution contains, among other things, provision for popular franchise, academic freedom, equality of educational opportunity, and a bill of rights. But ideas are not deeds. It will take years for Mr. Moto to unlearn what has been drilled

into his head for two generations.

This was our over-all conclusion as we spent a full month visiting schools throughout the country, from kindergartens to universities, and pored over the searching six-month study made by educators in the Civil Information and Education Section of General Headquarters. Talks with Japanese leaders and people confirmed our opinion.

Emperor Hirohito surprised us—twice. The first time came when, as we were having a 15-minute audience with him, he asked Dr. George D. Stoddard, president of the University of Illinois and chairman of our Mission, if we could recommend an American teacher for 12-year-old Crown Prince Akihito. "I gulped a few times on that one!" Dr. Stoddard later admitted. But a bigger surprise was to come. Japanese princes by tradition are removed from the influence of women, even their mothers, at an early age. But when Dr. Stoddard sent a messenger to ask whether a man or woman teacher was desired, word came back it was to be a woman!

The Emperor's move is signifi-

Mr. Moto Matriculates in Democracy

Freedoms he never knew have come to the John Smith of Japan. Can he adjust to them? Given time enough, yes.

By G. W. Diemer

President, Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg, Mo.

cant, for he is still the symbolic spiritual head of the State. The people have been habituated to look to him for guidance. With a strong people's Government and wise counsellors, Hirohito could be a potent force for rebuilding the nation with the mortar of democracy.

The real job of educational reconstruction must begin with the children. In Japan they are as friendly, curious, bright-eyed, and smiling as youngsters are anywhere. They yell "hello" the moment they see you and wave good-by until you're out of sight. They always try to give you something—a paper flower, a toy, or perhaps some bit of handiwork. G.I.'s they greatly admire, and whenever we drove up to a school, they would climb over the car for a visit with the khaki-clad driver. And they are ubiquitous, as one Texas G.I. driver learned.

"Mah cah went daid out in the country a few miles from Kyoto," he told us. "In a few minutes 500 kids were assembled to watch me fix it! Only the good Lord knows where they all came from!"

I thought of what he said as we visited schools where we saw as many as 60 children crammed into one room. During the war more than 4,000 school buildings were destroyed and half of the colleges and universities were damaged, so institutions are crowded.

The Japanese public-school ladder is similar to the one American children climb. At the bottom is a kindergarten. Above that is a six-year compulsory "primary" school, but the sexes are usually separated in the upper grades. A half step higher are the "youth" school, a kind of part-time continuation school, and the "upper primary," offering two additional years of education.

For the Japanese boy the next

higher full step after primary school is the "middle" school, which is open only to the top 10 percent in competitive examination. Again, only about 10 percent of the middle-school boys are selected for the Semmon Gakko, or higher school, corresponding to the American junior college, which leads to the university.

Mr. Moto's daughter who finishes primary school may, if she survives competitive examinations, enter a girl's high school and then a private college or university for women. Under the present democratic reformation, the Imperial university was opened to girls for the first time in April, 1946. However, only a few made it, because women have not had the opportunity to qualify themselves in the preparatory schools.

At the top of this educational ladder is Mombusho, the Imperial Ministry of Education. Primary schools are under control of the prefectures, which correspond to the American States, but schools of all higher levels are under the direct control of the Mombusho. Even private schools must comply with Mombusho requirements. It dominates Japanese education. It prescribes textbooks, teaching manuals, courses of study, school organization, and methods of teaching. It appoints teachers and principals above primary-school level. Its power is complete. Principals and teachers tremble before it.

Only a very few schools escape Mombusho domination. One of these is Tamagawa Gakuen, a private school about 25 miles from Tokyo. Idyllically situated on 2,000 acres of mountain and valley land,

COMING out from the virtual isolation in which he had lived, Emperor Hirohito now goes freely among his people—who have not yet grown used to the sight of him. Here he visits with war orphans in Tokyo.



Photo: Acme

it is attended by 600 boys and girls, some from the near-by rural communities, some from metropolitan Tokyo, some from remote parts of the empire. The school is organized, in part, on the individualized-teaching plan; and for children boarding at the school, on the family-unit basis. Comparable to the best of the so-called progressive schools of the United States, Tamagawa Gakuen has a good administration and teaching staff.

If democratic education is to take root in Japan, the Mombusho's domination must stop. Control over public schools should be transferred to prefectural and local boards and prefectural commissioners, as is done with primary schools. Education in the middle schools, colleges, and universities must be made available to all qualified students instead of to the privileged few. Our Mission also proposes that compulsory education be raised to 16 years.

One stumbling block to democratic education is the written language, which consists of more than 50,000 calligraphic characters. A child completing the primary school masters only 1,300 or 1,400 of them, but a newspaper employs about 6,000. Consequently, many people can read only snatches of the papers. This problem is receiving attention, for in November, dispatches reported that legal documents, newspapers, and magazines will use only 1,800 characters, 4,200 fewer than had been used.

Curriculums must be revised, too. General MacArthur already has barred certain teaching manuals and textbooks and such militaristic sports as judo (self-defense) and kendo (fencing). He forbade the reading of the royal rescript and the practice in schools and elsewhere of State Shintoism, the intensely patriotic, ancestor-worshiping religion. New, democratized courses have been permitted in geography since June 29 and in history since October 14, but morals courses are still banned. Complete freedom of control over curriculums and textbooks should be granted at the local level.

Teachers now in service must be reeducated—displacing Mombusho doctrines with democratic concepts. This will not be easy.

Summer sessions, extension work, and institutes are virtually unknown in Japan. If a teacher wishes to obtain professional training, he must first resign his position. The solution, of course, is a broad in-service teaching program, and the Mission made such suggestions as demonstrations, forums, conferences, institutes, Summer sessions, extension work, and correspondence courses.

Not one university in Japan grants a graduate degree in education. Many teachers in middle and higher schools, as well as inspectors, directors, principals, and officials of the Ministry of Education, are not professionally trained. Japan needs more extensive courses for teachers in the higher schools and universities; adequate professional training must become a prerequisite for employment as an instructor.

And new teachers must be trained. Japan has a comprehensive normal-school system—some 109 schools exclusive of special institutes, vocational normal schools, colleges, and universities.

But these normal schools are



WHEN the Japanese Emperor asked for an American tutor for the 12-year-old Crown Prince, this woman got the job. She is Mrs. Elizabeth G. Vining, of Philadelphia, Pa.—a teacher who, under the pen name of Elizabeth Janet Gray, has written many historical romances and biographies for children.

weak. Those which prepare primary-school teachers are equivalent to an American high school; those training middle-school teachers correspond to a three-year college. All normal schools ought to be reorganized to offer the equivalent of a four-year college. Administration should be by prefectural boards instead of

the Mombusho Control of curriculums and educational policies must be transferred to the principal and faculty.

How long will it take the Motos to retool their educational plant to the democratic pattern? One prominent American-educated Japanese told me that unless the West controls Japanese education for at least five years, reactionary elements would seize control. That must not happen, of course, if it takes 15 years or 50!

The majority of Japanese will cooperate. Mingling with all kinds of Japanese, as we did, I came to believe that their industry, thrift, ability, eagerness to learn, courtesy, generosity, and friendliness are hopeful signs for a peaceful Japan. Certain elements, typified by the unreconstructed military clique, may bear watching, but I feel reasonably certain that the mass of the people, especially the millions of children and young adults, will prove responsive to life of, by, and for the people.

"The West showed the Japanese how to construct battleships and other paraphernalia of war," says Joseph C. Grew, former American Ambassador. "It must teach them now the spiritual values of justice, mercy, honor, and tolerance; of personal initiative and accountability; of intellectual curiosity and democratic self-rule." If we do this, there will be little question of a peaceful and democratic Japan 25 or 30 years hence.

Their first taste of democracy has left the Japanese feeling like the pauper who inherits a million dollars—benumbed and incredulous, but immensely pleased. As one G.I. put it, "The average Japanese thinks he won the war because he has a degree of freedom he never had before." And he spoke not only for the 80 percent who General MacArthur told us had been in virtual slavery, but also for the educated men and women who, under the old Government's vicious "thought-control" system, had not dared express liberal views or criticize the military or the Government.

Yes, for Mr. Moto, a little knowledge has proved a dangerous thing. But the danger is passing. Henceforth knowledge will be served in portions as large as he is able to hold.

Flying with Rotary



WANTING wings, these Quakertown, Pa., Rotarians set up a flying club, bought this Piper Cub, now take turns with it. Several of them have already soloed.

WHEN the Board of Directors of Rotary International meets in Chicago in January, seven of the 14 members will arrive by air.

First Vice-President Charles Jourdan-Gassin, of Nice, France, could take off from Orly Field, Paris, and land at Chicago Municipal Airport about 20 hours 35 minutes later. Twenty years ago by the fastest ocean liner and train, the trip would have taken a week.

Second Vice-President B. T. Thakur, of Calcutta, India, will girdle half the world in only 89 hours. However, if he were to come by ship, he would have

had to plan on two to three weeks.

Jorge M. Zegarra will fly from Lima, Peru, in approximately 22 hours 22 minutes. Otherwise the trip would have taken 12 days to two weeks.

Two "Toms" will come from England—*T. A. Warren* and *T. H. Rose*. Their air time from London to Chicago could be 14 hours 40 minutes. In 1937 the *Normandie* made the westbound crossing of the Atlantic—from Bishop's Rock, near Southampton, England, to Ambrose Light, New York Harbor—in 3 days, 23 hours, and 2 minutes.

Ernesto Santos Bastos will fly from Lisbon, Portugal, to Chicago in 19 hours 45 minutes—a six-day timesaver.

Einar Lisborg will probably fly from Sweden, reaching Chicago 23 hours after leaving his home in Slagelse, Denmark.

No statistics could better dramatize the impact of aviation on Rotarians. Or the opportunity technology has given Rotarians to promote international goodwill and understanding.

Maybe it was not a coincidence that Rotary and the airplane were

The fast-growing Air Age finds cog-wheel wearers taking to the sky lanes in mounting numbers—to speed business, enhance pleasure, and increase international goodwill.

By Curtis Fuller

Managing Editor, Flying Magazine



ALWAYS abreast of his times, Rotary's Founder, Paul P. Harris, welcomed the Air Age years ago with a trip "up."

born about the same time. Just two years before Paul P. Harris launched the first Rotary Club in Chicago in 1905, the Wright brothers kept their "powered crate" aloft a few moments over the sand dunes of Kittyhawk, North Carolina. Orville Wright, the surviving brother, now an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Dayton, Ohio, dreamed of the day when "the airplane will help to put an end to war, for when men who make war find their own lives in danger, they will be less likely to decree war." And Paul Harris implanted in Rotary Club No. 1 the ideal expressed in Rotary's Fourth Object.

Only a few years ago, some Rotarians seriously questioned that Rotary could ever become truly international. Distances were ap-

pallingly long. Covering them consumed days and weeks of valuable time. And Rotarians who would be needed to serve as officers are busy men.

Now the airplane has solved that problem completely. International air lines cover the globe like spider webs. In the last pre-war year, U. S. international air lines carried less than 200,000 passengers; this year they will carry a million and before 1950 they will have 5 million! This 25-fold increase in traffic is typical of what's going on around the world—replacing the word "foreigner" with "neighbor."

No one could characterize international flying more graphically than did Rotary's Past President Richard H. Wells, of Pocatello, Idaho, who, after a wartime trip to England, reported that "the stubble a man grows between New York and London is hardly worth a shave!"*

He by no means was Rotary's first international air commuter. District Governors in air-minded Latin America have for years been saving days and weeks by using planes on Club visits instead of trains, boats, and even slower modes of travel. In 1933, Director Luis Machado, of Havana, Cuba, flew 20,000 miles to District Conferences in the West Indies and in South and Central America. It was a commonplace for Presidents Armando de Arruda Pereira (1940-41), of Brazil, and Fernando Carbajal (1942-43), of Peru, to fly to Chicago for Board meetings. Other Presidents back to two decades ago have freely used aviation's facilities, and as I write, Ro-

tary's present leader, Richard C. Hedke and Mrs. Hedke, of Detroit, Michigan, are winging their way over the Near East and India.

Rotary helped write commercial-aviation history, for the first letter ever to go nonstop by air across the Pacific was addressed "To the Rotary Club in the United States nearest the place where Aviators (Hugh) Herndon and (Clyde) Pangborn may land." That was in 1931 and it was from the Rotary Club of Tokyo, Japan. It was received by Rotarians in Wenatchee, Washington.

Commercial aviation is now one of the fastest-growing industries in the world. Ten years ago scheduled air lines flew fewer than 400 million passenger miles a year. They fly more than that in a month now. Almost as many passenger-miles were flown in the first six months of 1946 as in all of 1945. Added to this enormous growth is the new nonscheduled air-lines industry—already operating many more planes than the scheduled lines.

Two decades ago, however, individual Rotarians were among those helping to pioneer air travel. In 1931, for example, members of the Club of Dublin, Eire, chartered a plane for a flight to Berlin, where they were guests of local Rotarians. This sort of thing is almost commonplace to-

day in other countries. Just last July 15, for example, 14 Rotarians from the Salisbury, Maryland, Club and a 15th from the neighboring Princess Anne Club chartered a plane to take them to the 180th District Assembly in Baltimore. Last October, Puerto Rico Rotarians filled three planes for a visit in Cuba and near-by Florida.

Rotarians are flying their own planes, too. Last July, five of them from Bellflower, California, boarded a private craft and flew 125 miles to Santa Barbara just to "make up" at the Santa Barbara Club. The late T. E. Lewis, a Rotarian for 25 years and Past President of the West Los Angeles Rotary Club, was undoubtedly one of the oldest pilots in the U.S.A. He soloed at 73.

Ten members of the Rotary Club of Quakertown, Pennsylvania, all of them over 40, formed their own flying club a few months ago and bought a new Piper Trainer. Only four of the ten had ever had any previous flight instruction and none had a private license. In less than six weeks, three of them had soloed and six had started training. Club members pay monthly dues plus \$3 an hour for use of the plane. A flying club, in case you don't know, is simply a group which purchases and uses an airplane under carefully framed club rules. The Quakertown Club differs

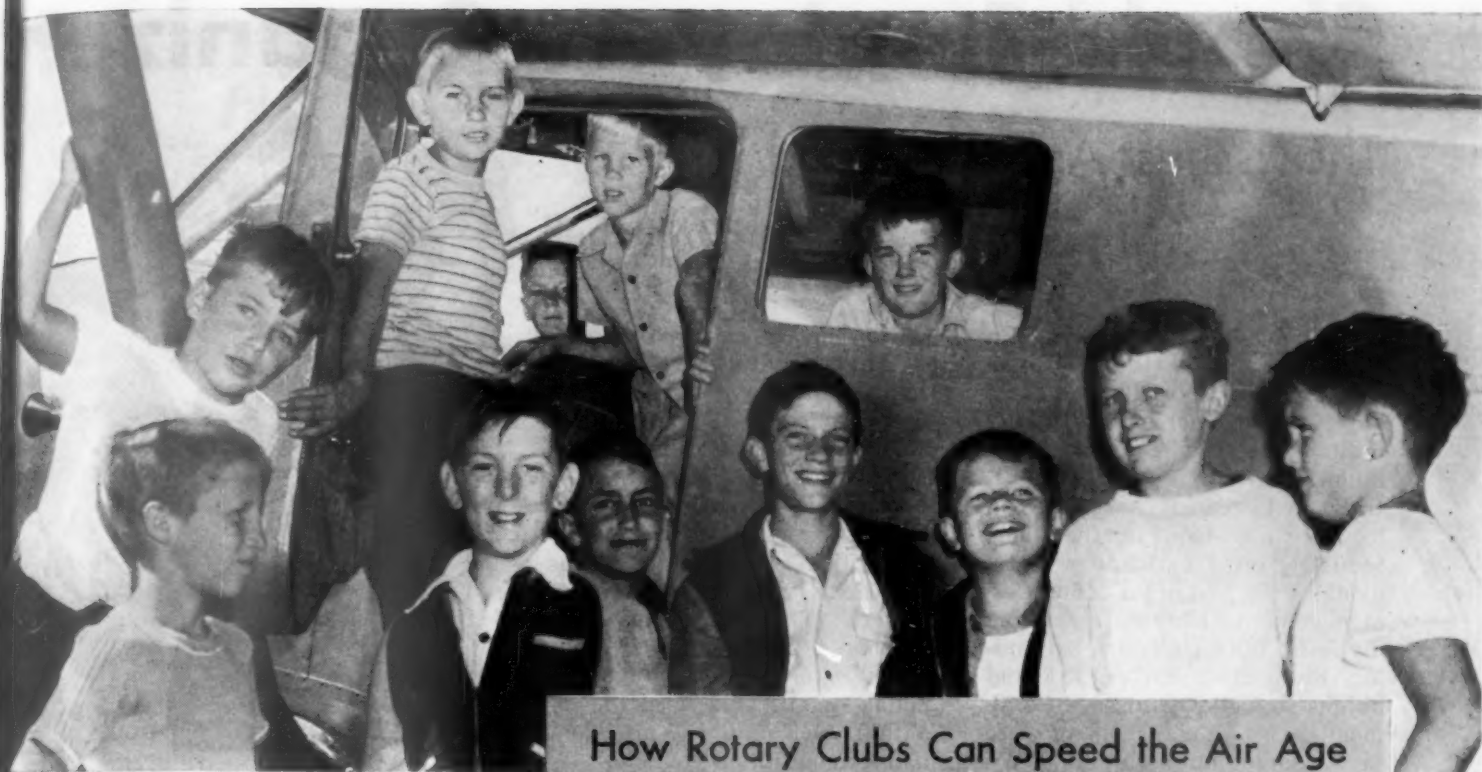
*Our Trip to Britain, by Richard H. Wells and Philip Lovejoy, THE ROTARIAN, December, 1944.

Photos: (below) Schwahn; (right) Perry-Pix



THESE 14 Salisbury, Md., Rotarians and a fellow member from near-by Princess Anne made headlines when they chartered this plane for a trip to a District Assembly in Baltimore. News now, such stunts will some day be common.

THAT plane in the background of this photo (left) is a Vultee Vigilant. Burlingame, Calif., Rotarians—some of whom are shown—bought it for a Scout air squadron to dismantle, not to fly.



SOME of the 110 happy boys—flaphappy, that is—for whom Palo Alto, Calif., Rotarians staged a Boys Day at the airport.

from most other flying clubs in permitting members' families to fly the plane. At Rotary meetings the club members take some jovial kidding about the "ten old men who are sprouting wings," but they believe the airplane is here to stay.

Aviation is mistakenly believed to be an occupation for youth. Yet planes are on the market which can be flown almost as easily as a car is driven—and even simpler ones are on the way. It is quite true that young men make the best military pilots, but in civil flying, statistics show that older men make the safest fliers. Manufacturers are discovering a point confirmed by a recent survey of Rotarians. It is that their best market for planes is not the young man, who seldom can afford to own one, but the older successful businessman. The survey revealed that 9.2 percent of U. S. Rotarians already own planes, or their companies do; that 2.7 percent own personal planes; that 6.6 percent plan to buy personal planes; that 8.2 percent call flying their personal hobby.

Personal flying is undergoing the same boom as air-line flying.

How Rotary Clubs Can Speed the Air Age

1. Air markings. In early days of automobiling, countless motorists got lost. Today countless pilots get lost—only it's a lot more serious to get lost in an airplane because you're not already on the ground. You may need to land and can't find an airport.

Surprisingly few towns have even one air marker, though they are relatively simple and inexpensive to install. The likeliest location is on the roof of a large building. Cost seldom exceeds \$100 and the only tools needed are paint, paint brushes, and a copy of instruction known as *The Air Marking Bulletin*. It can be obtained from the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Washington, D. C. An air marker may help to save a lost pilot's life—and it will put your town on the air map as well.

2. Flight strips. A flight strip adjoining some near-by highway need not take much land area and can be maintained by the local highway department. A fairly level sod surface and clear approaches are the main physi-

cal requirements. Flight strips should be laid out in the direction of the prevailing wind and are not to be thought of as supplanting airports. They are primarily for emergency use and might be dangerous for novice pilots to use continuously because of cross-wind landing hazards. As tens of thousands of new pilots take out licenses each month, emergency strips will become of ever-increasing importance.

3. Airports. It is a mistake to think every airport must cover a vast area and be surfaced with concrete. For most personal planes a drained sod field with two level runways is entirely adequate. Net cost of the model air park in Eldon, Missouri, including an attractive administration building and a four-plane hangar, was less than \$20,000. CAA requirements for a Class I field are for runways only 2,000 to 2,700 feet long and 50 feet wide. Arranged in "L" shape, they need take very little area of a large field, the rest of which can be under cultivation.

In 1946, probably more personal planes will be built than existed at the start of the year. In the United States exactly 86,188 student-pilot certificates were issued during the first seven months of the year—12,188 more than in all

of 1945. The industry is a long way from a plane in every garage, but a good many Rotarians who haven't even flown today will be buying their own planes or helicopters a few years hence.

What [Continued on page 48]

Should Employers Organize?

The Issues Are Presented by

James P. Mitchell

*Director, Personnel and Industrial Relations,
R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.*

COLLECTIVE bargaining in the United States is, with some rare exceptions, really collective only on the labor side. In coal mining, the needle trades, shipbuilding, and a few other industries, management bargains collectively with labor for the whole industry, on a national or a regional scale. In other industries, management insists on remaining divided. With collective bargaining becoming universal and unions so well organized, it is almost as though management were saying like a stubborn child, "We insist on being divided in order that we may fall."

The Automobile Manufacturers Association stated the problem in its letter to President Harry S. Truman at the time of the threatened motor strikes: "The basic question we face is: How can decentralized competitive industry bargain collectively with centralized monopolistic industrial unions without losing the individual freedom and responsibility on which competitive enterprise is based?" The AMA complains bitterly that the union is united and that employers are not. *Ipso facto*, the union has an unfair advantage.

The answer to the AMA's question will probably be determined by the sincerity with which employers are willing to accept the principle of collective bargaining itself. Once the principle has been genuinely accepted in an industry, it should be almost as easy to persuade management to organize for the purpose of negotiating with unions as for combating them. In England and Sweden, employer groups are as well organized for collective-bargaining practices as labor groups are.

In England, for example, the

railway operators are organized to bargain with the Transport Union. The operators are, in turn, banded with employers in other industries into the National Confederation of Employers' Associations, which concerns itself with collective bargaining, while the British Federation of Industries deals with other economic matters. The Confederation's member associations in various industries operate on national, regional, plant, and local levels. Within each industry are joint management-union councils.

It will take some time for similar developments to occur in the United States. However, it would be possible to establish some national body—a management-union council—with representation from the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S., the American Federation of Labor, and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which could serve as a clearinghouse. The council could publicize efficient production practices, promote new techniques for making jobs more secure, and in general promote a spirit of collaboration between management and unions. This would be a constructive first step toward the development of industry-wide collective bargaining.

What are the advantages of industry-wide collective bargaining, in addition to the obvious one of evening up the strength of the participants? In its report and recommendations, set forth in *Trends in Collective Bargaining: A Summary of Recent Experience*, the Twentieth Century Fund's labor committee listed the first advantage as the greater possibility of summoning forth the utmost use of the nation's re-



sources. This impartial committee, which includes labor, management, government, and "public" members, says in its report:

... collective bargaining must be more consciously invoked by management and unions to serve a double purpose: (1) to regularize prices without letting them rise too high, and at the same time to aid in the abolition of sweatshop practices which may "anchor" prices but at the risk of reducing purchasing power; (2) to relax the rigidity of prices found in imperfect competition by *putting production and employment first*, rather than curtailing output to maintain a pre-existing scale even when up against falling demand. (*Italics mine.*)

Regional or industry-wide collective bargaining has already done a great deal to stabilize those industries in which it prevails. It provides management with more predictable labor costs. It protects workers against capricious wage cuts and management against chaotic up-bidding during periods of labor shortages. It is often used to further the development and use of labor-saving devices, with protective cushions against the social disasters of mass layoffs or discharges. Employers can pool their best thinking for their whole industry.

An example of the kind of problem that requires the joint consideration of union and manage-

• **The Rotarian's debate-of-the-month**



ment on an industry-wide basis is seasonality in production and employment, and the closely related issue of the guaranteed annual wage. The elimination of seasonal humps and declines in production and employment will take a great deal of planning and experimentation. It is not reasonable to place the burden of such an experiment on one employer, or even on a few.

If collective bargaining is to be truly directed toward the maximum use of resources, rather than to the narrow interest of the participants, more fact finding, more scientific research, and more analysis are imperative. In working out agreements, use of technical and professional personnel—sociologists, economists, engineers—by both sides would increase the value of common experiences a thousandfold.

The advantages of industry-wide collective bargaining in an interdependent, big union-big business economy such as ours seem large. That is not to say, however, that there will be no disadvantages or problems. How to prevent industry-wide collective bargaining from becoming a monopolistic labor-management combine operating against, rather than for, the public interest is a

real question. Moreover, a breakdown of negotiations on an industry-wide basis resulting in a strike or interruption of production would be far more serious in its effects than localized or individual disputes. But the British and Swedish experiences indicate that such difficulties are not insuperable. Mostly, it remains a question of whether both labor and industry will realize now that collective bargaining has grown up in America, that how it operates and with what results are a matter of public policy.

First of all, employers will have to admit that collective bargaining *has* grown up. It is too firmly entrenched and defended to be routed now. Therefore, management would be wise to accept collective bargaining and turn it into a process that can serve the interests, not only of individual workers and employers, but of the whole industry.

If such a plan works well for industry, the public will be served, too, since peaceful, prosperous industries operating at the highest level of efficiency are essential to the country's welfare. Competition need not suffer either. Employers do not have to compete with each other in terms

of wage rates, job classifications, seniority rules, or working hours in order to compete in terms of end products. Different kinds of automobiles, wash tubs, face powder, etc., would continue to compete in the market, just as different styles and lines compete in the garment industry where a form of industry-wide collective bargaining now exists.

Competition will be eliminated if unions and employers victimize the consumer to their mutual profit by pricing their labor and their product too high. Such things do happen in collective bargaining sometimes. But it is a result of the fundamental attitude or spirit of the participants, rather than the technique employed.

Collective bargaining can be used for or against the public interest on either a local or an industry-wide scale. It may be that its possibilities for both good and evil are greater on an industry-wide basis. The question is whether we can utilize the opportunities that collective bargaining presents to help solve such fundamental problems as increasing productivity, stabilizing employment, and maintaining purchasing power at high levels. That is the challenge!

And Now the Comments

Unions Will Love It

Asserts Lynn W. Beman
Chicago Labor-Relations Counsel

MOST unions hope employers do organize. Then they'll benefit by:

1. Getting membership in wholesale lots at retail prices for dues and other costs.
2. Reducing servicing costs per capita, thus increasing profits.
3. Increasing their power.

There's the coal industry, for one. Remember how John L. Lewis in 1943 defeated the mine owners, the War Labor Board (WLB), and the President of the United States to get all the wages he demanded, *plus* portal-to-portal pay? If employers in the coal industry strengthened their collective-bargaining power by indus-

try-wide organization, the WLB couldn't see it. It said:

"The issue now confronting the nation . . . is whether Mr. Lewis is above and beyond the laws which apply to all other citizens of the United States."

In large cities building contractors do work together with the trade unions. The restrictions, high costs, and abuses of union power are well known to everyone.

Another group of employers who bargain collectively is the phonograph-record makers. They bargain with James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians, who demanded a tribute for each record produced. When refused, he stopped all production by ordering his musicians not to play for recordings. The WLB ruled against him, but he

ignored the directive with impunity. The recording companies, realizing that the unions were more powerful than the Government, surrendered.

Union-management groups do not always work in the public interest. Following World War I, market-wide agreements on men's clothing sent prices soaring. It took a buyers' strike to pull them down. Today this is happening with women's clothing.

For 15 years I've watched one particular marketing agreement in operation. I've seen demands for wage increases come in waves. Employers join hands to form a dike to keep out the sea. But it is only as strong as the weakest place. A brilliant union leader knows how to soften these weak spots. I prefer to represent *one* strong employer. He has more bargaining power because he is not handcuffed to weak sisters.

What have the union-management groups done about the annual wage? Nothing. All successful plans have been made by individual companies. Open, free competition made such progress possible.

Let's preserve that formula. With it we've created in America the greatest mass production and the highest wages the world has ever known. Industry-wide collective-bargaining combines of employers would be nothing more than industry regimentation aided by a labor union.

Turn About Is Fair Play

Declares Percy Hodgson

*Pawtucket, R. I., Manufacturer;
Member, Rotary International
Aims and Objects Committee*

IN APPROACHING a question such as this, it is first necessary to form a general opinion and then to substantiate that opinion with orderly thinking plus good, sound facts.

In the first place, if labor is to have the advantage of wielding its composite strength in its demands on management, management must be allowed to protect itself by banding together, so that its views on such demands will be equally enforceable.

At present it would appear that labor has the advantage in that it is able to make its demands felt—not only on the industry or par-

ticular segment of management on which demands are made, but on all industry and on all management.

The strike, which is the final economic weapon of labor, often is so far-reaching that it affects segments of industry totally unrelated to the dispute. It is obviously unfair for labor to place hardships on management against which there is no grievance.

Organized management is always confronted with the cry that the "vested interests" are massing capital against labor. Does labor stop to think of the vast capital which is in its treasuries to be used in forwarding its program and enforcing its demands?

Management should not be stifled, so that its position becomes untenable. Before the point is reached when conditions forced on the employer make it impossible for him to receive a fair return on his management skill, it would seem to be in order for management to make its important views known in such a manner that they cannot be discounted as isolated "opinions."

If management organized, what advantages would there be over its present state? A united front has always been more effective than a series of disorganized parts. Organized, the voice of management can be coherently heard. Unorganized, it is a voice crying in the wilderness.

Organization carries with it grave responsibilities. Organized industry should be so jealous of its good name and so careful to play the game openly and aboveboard that there can be no possibility of criticism of either motives or performance. This takes leadership of a high order. Industry has it. It should be developed and put to work.

It's for the Good of All

Says Sidney B. McMichael

Toronto, Ont., Businessman and Rotarian

I BELIEVE that organization of employers for collective bargaining with labor is almost certain. Both management and labor will gain by such a development.

During the war many of the world's best minds were directed toward production, distribution,

and over-all management, with "efficiency" as a primary objective.

Research work was undertaken on a scale only dreamed of in the prewar years. Engineering assumed an increased importance and satisfactory labor relations were recognized as essential to success in practically every important undertaking. Labor cooperated by training huge numbers of young and inexperienced workers, a practice previously frowned upon.

An important result of this cooperative effort was the appreciation by both management and labor of the prominent place occupied by "costs" in every business enterprise.

How is all this related to the question "Should employers organize for collective bargaining with labor?"

Just this: I believe that the keener and more intelligent competition in prospect will require management to be more careful, and examine more frequently the elements of costs in order to maintain quality, service, and a reasonable profit margin in their business.

Labor is the highest percentage of total cost. Therefore, labor-saving machinery is usually an important factor in reducing costs. The semiparalysis of production in Britain today is due to the high percentage of labor expense in total costs, and that is caused by the use of antiquated and inefficient machinery.

Overhead, which usually contains a large percentage of unproductive labor, will need to be watched also if we are to survive the keener and more intelligent competition in prospect.

I believe that the organization of employers will be necessary to convince organized labor that cost determines selling prices, that management is entitled to a fair return on invested capital, and that efficient service rendered by labor with a cooperative spirit will automatically bring a just reward in the way of increased wages.

I believe that when labor is taken into the confidence of management and faced with the facts of cost, competition, and the necessity of a balanced budget, harmony will be established that will continue for many years to come.

This Time We Must Build Right!

World unity can be wrought—by the kind of genius and energy we expend on war.

By Maurice Duperrey

President of Rotary International, 1937-38

Maurice Duperrey, of Paris, France, was a visitor at Rotary International headquarters in Chicago in mid-October. Sad wartime memories had not dampened his geniality nor dulled his talent for striking straight to the core of confusing problems. "A message for Rotarians today? Certainly"—and Rotary's only President from France (1937-38) responded with this timely comment before flying home.—Ed.

MORE than seven years have evaporated since my last visit to the United States, but in the lives of peoples and persons there are periods where years cannot be counted: they are weighed—and the weight of those seven years have been so heavy that humanity might have perished from having borne them.

What strikes a European who, for the first time since the end of the war, basks in the sun of a free America? What message can a French Rotarian give, visiting again the cradle of Rotary? There can be but little doubt but that sentiment and memories flood our thoughts.

During the dark years of the German occupation our eyes were always turned to your shores: in the Hitlerian night it was the voice of America which sustained our morale. And when the hour of liberty finally came, Paris greeted the Tricolor and the Stars and

Stripes with the same joyous spirit.

There is no one in Europe who does not know that it was American jeeps, guns, planes, and tanks that brought us liberty and that American soldiers

were in the living ramparts. But 18 months have rolled away since the cannons were silenced in Europe. Today once more we look toward the United States—for in the present world there are both fear and hope.

The victory which crowned the tremendous effort of the Allied armies brought only the starting for the peace that all desire. But peace meets serious obstacles. The air is heavy with new threats of conflicts which rear themselves on the horizon. Conflict is a danger which must be exorcised at any price now that modes of destruction have reached a hitherto undreamed-of power.

The genius of man tears new secrets from Nature and the prodigious feats of the last few years make possible the most radiant future if we could have the certainty that this scientific progress will be used for the welfare of man and the preservation of peace.

Certainly, if we cast a glance at the

work of our generation, we cannot fail to note that human ingenuity stimulated by war has almost entirely been directed to the work of death and destruction. To take two examples: both the atom bomb and penicillin were created for the needs of fighting men.

Thus the scientific field is but one facet of contemporary thought and bears out the fact that all the history of the first half of the 20th Century has been dominated by great international holocausts. Then think of the place that military expenses occupy in the budgets of the principal powers! It is to mourn that so much energy cannot be employed for goodwill and a better way of life.

Certainly, it must be recognized that the dominating ambitions of Germany and Japan as well as the existence of new and dangerous ideologies have made a reflex defense necessary for the democracies, among which the United States is today the first. They have been



THE AUTHOR (center) is pictured with his son-in-law Emanuel Costil (right) and Philip Lovejoy, Rotary's Secretary, in Chicago.



STRAY Allied bombs made jackstraws of Maurice Duperrey's abrasives-manufacturing plant near Paris, as the photo on the left



shows. Nothing daunted, Rotary's 1937-38 President set about reconstructing the factory. At the right is the new plant partially rebuilt.

led by the instinct of self-preservation, and their forces for liberty, twice employed, are our reason for being alive today.

But if the instinct for domination and pernicious ideologies is the cause of war, may we not attempt while the world is in flux to cast it in a new mold and eliminate these causes so that the inventions of our minds and the strength of our arms may be utilized to raise the condition of the race? The use of atomic energy in industry and transportation could open a new era, and the growth of riches that must follow can create, doubtless, a fertile soil for the growth of a long-enduring peace.

For the universe to turn resolutely to peace, it is first necessary to create a psychologic ambient of confidence and of solidarity among nations. Two roads lead from the crossroad where the

world now stands: one leading to ruin and destruction, the other to unity and well-being. In the choice, we Rotarians have a part to play; it calls for the realization of one of our Objects: that one which seems now the most urgent and important; the one on which all the others depend.

There are those who say that union among men, the unity of the universe, is a dream. But history teaches us that the dream of the past is the reality of tomorrow, and our century is full of realities which were impossibilities for our forefathers. Who would have dreamed that one day the human voice would be carried by ether waves above the surface of the earth? That New York would be but a few hours from Paris, and that the journey may soon be shortened further? Who would have dared to dream of radar and the

industrial application of atomic energy?

Everything is possible to faith—in science or in human relations!

When Alexander Hamilton struggled for the union of the 13 American States as a nation, his views were greeted with unbelief and ridicule. But that federation has become the most powerful nation in the world.

Today the dreams of Hamilton are expanded, and what is being attempted is the identical work in a larger field. The world has become too small to limit federation to one continent. A United States of Europe today, should it come, would not meet the requirements of this epoch. Our thought should be world-wide and tend toward a World Federation, taking in all nations in trusting collaboration. Toward this end the United States can be our guide and example.

'He Profits Most Who Reads Most'

Another of the five winning editorials submitted last year in *The Rotarian's* contest for Rotary Club-publication editors on the subject "He Profits Most Who Reads Most." It was written by Kenneth Mayhew for *The Spoke* of the Rotary Club of Yorkton, Saskatchewan, Canada. *The Rotarian* for November presented two others. This year's subject: "Our Magazine: Attuned to the Times."

Were I to tell some people I know that I just spent an hour with Winston Churchill, I can well imagine—not their astonishment—but their utter disbelief. Yet, that is just what I did. As a matter of fact, I selected "Winnie" from a most cosmopolitan group as my companion. There were others there, much older than Great Britain's wartime Prime Minister, and even greater than he, but it was Churchill's company I craved on this particular occasion and he answered my call without the slightest hesitation.

You know, fellows, we of the Yorkton Rotary Club have had at our beck and call numbers of the great and near-great of many generations for 20 years. Not only have these personages been available to our members, but to all the people of Yorkton, because the Directors of our own Rotary Club saw fit, back in 1926, to establish a public library.

The doors of our library are open to all. There by your own choice you can select your companion. What a range of characters! It runs the gamut from Jesus Christ to Adolf Hitler. And there they await your bidding and are ready to pour forth their story.

One of the splendid things John

Ruskin said was in the book he wrote for a young girl, of whom he asked a question which meant this: "Will you stand gossiping with foolish people when you can talk with Shakespeare?"

This week is set aside as "THE ROTARIAN Week." It marks the 35th anniversary of the establishment of our fine magazine—THE ROTARIAN. As Chairman of your Magazine Committee, I often wonder if we really take advantage of this fine publication. While the magazine, like our own library, contains the writings of many noted authors, to me, the exchange of opinion on some timely question which appears in each issue is possibly the most vital and informative part of the publication. Here we are given an opportunity to appraise both sides of important problems which confront us and therefore are much better able to arrive at correct conclusions.

On this occasion which marks the 35th anniversary of our magazine, and incidentally the fifth anniversary of our Club publication as well, I would urge our members to do more reading. Time spent reading good literature is not only educational but refreshing. The choice of literature is identical to the

choice of companions. You may not be able to contact a great author and have him home with you in your den, but you can claim a share of knowledge by reading some of his presentations.

THE ROTARIAN sets a very high standard. About 90 percent of its articles are solicited from noted authors and authorities. Pearl Buck, Sir Norman Angell, Arthur Comp-ton, Leland Stowe, Kaltenborn, Eric Johnston, Paul Hoffman, Winston Churchill, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, and the late William Allen White are a few of the great writers who have contributed to our magazine. Read THE ROTARIAN. It is the all-important link between our Club and Rotary International.

"Good literature," said Milton, "is the precious lifeblood of a master-spirit embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a beyond life."

Wherever you are, you can almost always have good companions with you in the form of good books. Among these available companions you will find the most comforting helpers of men. You will find one, if you seek it, on almost any subject in the world; in hope or in perplexity you may seek knowledge in good literature, and at the door of these friends you need never knock in vain. They will tell you all that wise men know; they will admit you to the company of the noblest men and women who have ever lived.

Arthur Mee has said: "The love of books is the pass to the realms of gold that are nearer to the Kingdom of Heaven than anything else on earth. In poetry, in the Bible, in the great books that will never die, a man may reach his heart's desire."

"He Profits Most Who Reads Most."

Speaking of Books for Christmas

By John T. Frederick

Author and Reviewer

For all age groups and interests . . . picture books
for the tiny tots as well as anthologies for adults.

CHRISTMAS belongs to the children. Perhaps they understand Christmas better than the rest of us, appreciate it more. Certainly they have first claim on our thought and attention at Christmas time. When we speak of books for Christmas, then, let's look first at some of the many books that will be good for children to read and to have for their own.

BOOKS FOR VERY LITTLE PEOPLE

If you're looking for books that will be enjoyed for the pictures alone, and by youngsters just beginning to read, be sure to see the genuinely good and very inexpensive Little Golden Books. *The Shy Little Kitten* and *The Animals of Farmer Jones* in this series are best-loved treasures of my year-and-a-half-old granddaughter. Of the several new series of inexpensive books for little children, the Wonder Books seem to me especially attractive. *The Cozy Little Farm*, by Louise B. Williams, and *The Race between the Monkey and the Duck*, by Clement Hurd, are ones I feel sure little folks will enjoy "reading" over and over. Here are some other suggestions for ages up to 6:

A Picture Book of Animal Babies, by W. W. and Irene Robinson. Charming pictures of young animals of many kinds.

The Kittens' A B C, by Clare Turley Newberry. A new kind of alphabet book, full of Miss Newberry's characteristic cats.

Where Are You Going?, by Charlotte Steiner. A pleasant story-and-picture book.

Big Brother and Little Brother, by Marion Lister. A fine choice for the home in which a young child has to make the adjustment to the arrival of a baby brother or sister.

FOR JUNIOR READERS

Especially plentiful this year, it seems to me, are really fine new books for children from 6 to 10. Outstanding among these is *The Golden Encyclopedia*, by Dorothy Bennett and Cornelius DeWitt: a real encyclopedia for youngsters, treating some 2,000 subjects simply and interestingly. Among others I'd like myself to give to a child are these:

Paji, by Esther Kiviat, illustrated by Harold Price. A truly interesting child's story of modern India.

Marta the Doll, by Eloise Lowmsberry,

illustrated by Marya Werten. A sympathetic story of life on a Polish farm. For girls 9-11.

Big Tree, by Mary and Conrad Buff. The story of a giant sequoia, well told in a beautiful book for boys and girls 9-10 and older.

Greylock and the Robins, by Tom Robinson, illustrated by Robert Lawson. Exciting story and pictures. Ages 7-11.

Star Mountain and Other Legends of Mexico, by Camilla Campbell and Eva McKinney. New stories of wonder for boys and girls.

When Grandma Was a Little Girl, by Ingrid Smith, illustrated by Mela Kochler-Broman. An especially likable book for children of 5-8.

Mr. Plum and the Little Green Tree, by Helen Earle Gilbert, illustrated by Margaret Bradfield. Children 7-9 will enjoy this story of Mr. Plum's tree friend.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS OF "SCOUT" AGE

Kingdom of the Trees, by Erle Kaufman, illustrated by Calvin Fader. Gives authentic information about many kinds of trees—their growth and uses—in story form. Especially good for boys and girls interested in the out-of-doors.

Star in the Willows, by Katherine Wigmore Eyre. A girls' story of life on a California ranch.

The Wonderful Year, by Nancy Barnes. Another story girls will like. Ages 11-14.

The Tale of the Wild Goose, by Henry B. Kane. Authentic life story, with fine drawings and photographs. Ages 8-12. My highest recommendation, among books of this age group, applies to this and the two books following.

America's Paul Revere, by Esther Forbes. Real biography for young readers.

Bright April, by Marguerite de Angeli. A truly interesting and worthwhile story of school life.

FOR HIGH SCHOOLERS

The Kingdom of Flying Men, by Frederic Nelson Litten. A first-rate aviation story for older boys (and for men), by my first-choice writer of stories of this kind.

Five Acre Hill, by Paul Corey. An exciting novel for high-school boys and girls; the story of a city family who built their own house on a little farm.

Company of Adventurers, by Louise Hall Tharp. The great story of the Hudson's Bay Company, for young readers.

Gilbert and Sullivan Songs for Young People, selected and arranged by Margaret Bush, with introduction and notes by J. R. de la Torre Bueno, Jr. A first-choice book for young musicians.

Thomas Jefferson, by Frank and Corielle Hutchins. A sound and especially well-written biography.

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To round out our survey of Christmas books for young readers, I want to express my enthusiasm for the new Rainbow Series of the best older books for young readers—the well-loved classics in this field which should be in every library. The volume in this series which is beside my typewriter just now is Lewis Carroll's *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and *Through the Looking Glass*, with the unequalled illustrations of John Tenniel. The binding is appropriate and sturdy, the paper and type are most pleasing, the brief introduction by May Lamberton Becker (general editor of the series) is eminently satisfactory. *Treasure Island*, *Robinson Crusoe*, *Jane Eyre*, *Little Women*, are among the books of this series, in really good editions at a low price.

We older folk have a stake in Christmas too, of course; and I am sure that very many of us will be rather wistfully hoping for books on the Christmas tree. Here are a few suggestions of new books worth giving, for readers of various tastes:

FOR THE OUT-OF-DOORS MAN

Hunting North American Deer, by Arthur H. Carhart. Detailed and handsomely illustrated treatise by an expert.

FOR THE SCIENTIFICALLY MINDED

The Story of the Helicopter, by Devon Francis. Very readable historical account.

Man the Maker: From Fire to Atom—A Pictorial Record, by Eileen J. Garrett and Abril Lamarque. Unusually significant collection of pictures, old and new, showing the use of human inventions in both war and peace.

Not by Bread Alone, by Vilhjalmur Stefansson. Revolutionary theory of diet, strongly presented. Of importance and interest to women, too.

FOR FIRESIDE TRAVELLERS

Homeland, by Georges Surdez. Richly amusing stories of family life in Switzerland.

Around the World in St. Paul, by

Alice L. Sickels. Entertaining and illuminating account of varied people and customs in one American city.

North Africa Speaks, by Guido Rosa. The ordinary people of Algeria and Morocco, revealed in conversations and many extraordinary photographs.

The Old Country, by Sholem Aleichem. Here too is real humor in generous abundance, in a collection of fine stories by one of the greatest of modern writers, of old days in Ukraine.

Russia on the Way, by Harrison Salisbury. Well-balanced and graphic description of Russia today.

Tour of Duty, by John Dos Passos. Brilliant vignettes of wartime life in many parts of the world.

FOR THE HISTORICALLY MINDED

The Conquest of the Missouri, by Joseph Mills Hanson. The true story of



BEN FRANKLIN'S famed kite experiment with electricity is illustrated in this way in *The Golden Encyclopedia*, which the reviewer considers an outstanding book for junior readers.

a great Missouri steamboatman, Captain Grant Marsh.

In Search of Two Characters, by Dormer Creston. Markedly competent and absorbing biographical studies of the people closest to Napoleon.

The Cherokee Nation, by Marion L. Starkey. Deeply satisfying treatment of one of the most dramatic and least-known stories in American history.

FOR THE BOOKISHLY MINDED

Hardy the Novelist, by Lord David Cecil. Broad and thoughtful critical study.

On Second Thought, by James Gray. Straightforward, readable essays on a wide variety of modern writers and their work.

The Happy Profession, by Ellery Sedgwick. Witty, beautifully written autobiography of a great editor. A real delight for the discerning reader.

Prize Stories of 1946 (O. Henry Memorial Award), edited by Herschel Brickell. Discriminating collection of the best in current brief fiction.

FOR THE LOVER OF POETRY

The Garden, by V. Sackville-West.

Thoughtful, sensitive poems by one of the most distinguished of contemporary British novelists.

Powerful Long Ladder, by Owen Dodson. Very fine work by a young American writer. Especially recommended.

The Remembered Face of Ireland, by Josephine Hunt Raymond. Honest and appealing poetic tribute to Irish land and legend. An especially happy Christmas gift for all who love Ireland.

A TRIO OF NOVELS

Independent People, by Halldór Laxness. Long and rich novel of Icelandic farm folk. Icelanders are writing some of the finest novels of modern times, and this is one of them.

All the King's Men, by Robert Penn Warren. Brilliant and powerful fiction of contemporary American political life.

Lord Hornblower, by C. S. Forester.

Lively historical romance in dependably acceptable naval tradition.

FIRST-CHOICE SUGGESTIONS FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

Animal Tales, by Ivan T. Sanderson. A remarkable collection of animal stories new and old, with memorable and highly individual illustrations. Ivan T. Sanderson's own writing about animals is excellent. This anthology shows that he is a discriminating editor as well as a good writer. This is that long-sought book which "young and old" will enjoy.

The Earth and the Stars, by C. G. Abbot. A broad survey of the rapidly changing science of astronomy, with full discussion of recent discoveries. The treatment varies somewhat from the easy and popular to the partially technical, but general readers will find most of the book highly acceptable.

The Best of Don Marquis, with an introduction by Christopher Morley. A welcome bringing together of much of the representative work of one of the finest of modern American humorists. Here are archy the cockroach and mehitabel, Hermione and her Little Group of Serious Thinkers, the Old Soak, and

many more of the still-vital and pungent observations and creations of Marquis.

Krazy Kat, by George Hermann, with an introduction by E. E. Cummings. I have long wondered why the "Krazy Kat" cartoons had not been collected in book form. Here they are, a profusion of the best of them, with hours of entertainment and something more for folks from 9 to 90. George Hermann was poet, social satirist, philosopher, as well as cartoonist, his work at once universal and wholly of the United States.

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Books mentioned, publishers, and prices:

The Shy Little Kitten (Simon & Schuster, 25c).—*The Animals of Farmer Jones* (Simon & Schuster, 25c).—*The Cozy Little Farm*, Louise B. Williams (Wonder Books, Random House, 50c).—*The Race between the Monkey and the Duck*, Clement Hurd (Wonder Books, Random House, 50c).—*A Picture Book of Animal Babies*, W. W. and Irene Robinson (Macmillan, \$2).—*The Kittens' A B C*, Clare Turley Newberry (Harper, \$2).—*Where Are You Going?*, Charlotte Steiner (Doubleday, \$1.25).—*Big Brother and Little Brother*, Marion Lister (Rinehart, \$1.25).—*The Golden Encyclopedia*, Dorothy Bennett and Cornelius DeWitt (Simon & Schuster, \$2.50).—*Pajit*, Esther Kiviat (Whittlesey House, \$2).—*Marta the Doll*, Eloise Lowmsberry (Longmans, Green, \$2).—*Big Tree*, Mary and Conrad Buff (Viking, \$3).—*Greylock and the Robins*, Tom Robinson (Viking, \$2).—*Star Mountain and Other Legends of Mexico*, Camilla Campbell and Eva McKinney (Whittlesey House, \$2.50).—*When Grandma Was a Little Girl*, Ingrid Smith (Duell, Sloan & Pearce, \$1).—*Mr. Plum and the Little Green Tree*, Helen Earle Gilbert (Abingdon-Cokesbury, \$1.75).

Kingdom of the Trees, Erle Kaufman (Reilly & Lee, \$2.50).—*Star in the Willows*, Katherine Wigmore Eyre (Oxford, \$2).—*The Wonderful Year*, Nancy Barnes (Messner, \$2.50).—*The Tale of the Wild Goose*, Henry B. Kane (Knopf, \$1.75).—*America's Paul Revere*, Esther Forbes (Houghton, Mifflin, \$2.50).—*Bright April*, Marguerite de Angeli (Doubleday, \$2.50).—*The Kingdom of Flying Men*, Frederic Nelson Litten (Westminster, \$2).—*Five Acre Hill*, Paul Corey (Morrow, \$2.50).—*Company of Adventurers*, Louise Hall Tharp (Little, Brown, \$2).—*Gilbert and Sullivan Songs for Young People*, Margaret Bush (Whittlesey House, \$2.75).—*Thomas Jefferson*, Frank and Corlette Hutchins (Longmans, Green, \$2.50).—*Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass*, Lewis Carroll (World, \$1).—*Treasure Island*, Robert Louis Stevenson (World, \$1).—*Robinson Crusoe*, Daniel Defoe (World, \$1).—*Jane Eyre*, Charlotte Brontë (World, \$1).—*Little Women*, Louisa May Alcott (World, \$1).

Hunting North American Deer, Arthur M. Carhart (Macmillan, \$2.49).—*The Story of the Helicopter*, Devon Francis (Coward-McCann, \$3).—*Man the Maker*, Eileen J. Garrett and Abril Lamarque (Creative Age, \$2.50).—*Not by Bread Alone*, Vilhjalmur Stefansson (Macmillan, \$3.50).—*North Africa Speaks*, Guido Rosa (John Day, \$3.50).—*Homeland*, Georges Surdez (Doubleday, \$2.75).—*The Old Country*, Sholem Aleichem (Crown, \$3).—*Around the World in 80 Days*, Alice L. Sickels (University of Minnesota Press, \$3).—*Russia on the Way*, Harrison Salisbury (Macmillan, \$3.50).—*Tour of Duty*, John Dos Passos (the Missouri, \$3).—*The Conquest of the Missouri*, Joseph Mills Hanson (Murray Hill Books, Rinehart, \$3.50).—*In Search of Two Characters*, Dormer Creston (Scribner, \$5).—*The Cherokee Nation*, Marion L. Starkey (Knopf, \$3.50).—*Hardy the Novelist*, Lord David Cecil (Bobbs-Merrill, \$2.50).—*On Second Thought*, James Gray (University of Minnesota Press, \$3).—*The Happy Profession*, Ellery Sedgwick (Little, Brown, \$3.50).—*Prize Stories of 1946*, edited by Herschel Brickell (Doubleday, \$2.50).

The Garden, V. Sackville-West (Doubleday, \$2).—*Powerful Long Ladder*, Owen Dodson (Farrar, Straus, \$2.50).—*The Remembered Face of Ireland*, Josephine Hunt Raymond (Follett, \$2.50).—*Independent People*, Halldór Laxness (Knopf, \$3).—*All the King's Men*, Robert Penn Warren (Harcourt, Brace, \$3).—*Lord Hornblower*, C. S. Forester (Little, Brown, \$2.50).—*Animal Tales*, Ivan T. Sanderson (Knopf, \$5).—*The Earth and the Stars*, C. G. Abbot (Van Nostrand, \$3.75).—*The Best of Don Marquis* (Doubleday, \$3).—*Krazy Kat*, George Hermann (Holt, \$3.75).

Peeps at Things to Come

PRESENTED BY HILTON IRA JONES, PH. D.

● **Drink Your Steak.** Dr. James B. Allison, of Rutgers University, in a recent address told how a man may now drink the "equivalent of pounds of beefsteak." The predigested proteins, called "hydrolysates," are soluble in water and are now mostly used to prepare patients for operations, to cure stomach ulcers—in fact, to do various types of healing jobs and to build up resistance to disease. They may also be fed into the veins of people who for some reason cannot take food into their stomachs. Thus lives may be saved and recovery speeded up.

● **Mite Murderer.** When gardens and orchards were first sprayed with DDT, a great increase in the number of aphids and mites was noticed. The DDT had destroyed their natural enemies, but had not killed them—which made the aphid-and mite-control problem much worse than before. Citrus and red-spider mites feed on the foliage of orchards and vegetable and flower gardens, causing great losses in citrus fruits, field and greenhouse crops, apples, and evergreens. Hexaethyl tetra phosphate has now been found to be as deadly to the aphids and mites as DDT is to their enemies. By using hexaethyl tetra phosphate along with DDT in sprays, both mites and masters are slain together.

● **Folding Boats.** Nearly every vacationist bound for the woods wants to take along a boat, but transporting it always poses a problem. A clever mechanic has now devised a strong plywood boat that folds flat into a package that looks like an ironing board. It can carry four people, is rigid enough to accommodate an outboard motor, and can be folded or unfolded in a couple of minutes or less. The city men can stand one up in a clothes closet. A whole fleet of such boats recently completed a 200-mile trip on the rough waters of the Colorado River.

● **Electronic Coffee Roaster.** The "fever machine" was first used in medicine for producing local fevers, for sterilizing deep-seated infected areas, and for the cure of paresis. It was soon used for popping corn, and for heating metals and glues for bonding plywood. It has also been used for making toast: the bread remains white and unchanged on the outside, but is toasted perfectly on the inside. Now comes electronic coffee roasting which is just the opposite of "flame roasting." The electronic roaster cuts the roasting time to a mere two minutes or less and, of course, roasts it from the inside out instead of from the outside in. An infrared controller stops the roasting at just the right moment.

It is claimed that coffee beans so roasted will stay fresh much longer than flame-roasted beans provided they remain unground.

● **Man-Made Latex.** Polymerized vinylidene chloride plastics can easily be applied as inexpensive coatings which dry rapidly. Such coatings can be colored as desired, are fireproof, are resistant to washing and chemicals, and can be applied like paint to all sorts of surfaces such as paper, cloth, leather, wood, and metals. They may also be used as an adhesive and for binding such diverse materials as floor coverings, wallboard, leather goods and belts, paper, cloth, flock, and dozens more—almost anything, in fact, except rubber, for which they are not recommended. They are said to be especially good for protecting objects that are to be buried in the soil or kept in water.

● **Pulp Waste for Food.** A Connecticut scientist maintains that the reported 20-million-ton shortage of protein foods for human and livestock consumption could be largely offset by recovering the proteins from pulp-paper-mill waste. In addition to 150,000 pounds of yeast and cattle feed which can be annually produced from pulp, he believes that a practically inexhaustible amount can be made from sawdust, wood waste, and unusable wood.

● **Seaweed Surfacing.** Those shiny boxes for soap flakes and breakfast foods are not only more attractive than

dull ones, but also keep clean. But heretofore the process of making them has been too expensive for many manufacturers. Now comes seaweed to the rescue—with a chemical (sodium alginate) made from kelp and other sea growths, which can be used as a sizing for cheap paperboards and still permits control of ink drying so as to make a shiny surface, dust repellent and easily cleaned.

● **Midget Lamp.** Heretofore all sterilizing lamps have been tube-like fluorescent lights. A new midget lamp the size and shape of an automobile-headlight bulb can now be used in home refrigerators. Screwed into the socket in the cabinet's interior, it pours forth a barrage of bacteria-killing rays and also produces ozone. Such a lamp costs less than 5 cents a month to operate and assures odorless refrigerators and improved sanitation, preserving food longer by checking mold and bacterial growth. Ozone, especially, retards "odor swapping," by which onions, for example, adversely affect the taste of butter, milk, and other foods sensitive to cross contamination. Low temperatures do not hinder the lamp's operation and it gives off very little heat.

● **Plastics & Paper.** The latest addition to the already long list of useful articles produced by impregnating or coating paper with plastics is a paper twine treated with vinyl butyral for the manufacture of porch rugs. These are reported to be very resistant to fire and all liquids from ink to gravy and to be water-, fade-, mildew-, and skid-proof. Since liquids do not penetrate the plastic skin, it is easy to clean the rugs with a damp cloth. Because the basic item is the treated paper twine, which may be made in a great variety of sizes, all manner of other items may be made from it. Auto-seat covers, furniture slip covers, hand bags, grocery bags, and the like are already being produced. Of course, the plastic may be colored in all shades.

● **Gas-Filled Tires.** It has not been possible up to now to use the lighter gases, such as hydrogen or helium, in pneumatic tires because they diffuse too rapidly through the natural rubber. However, the new inner tubes made of synthetic butyl rubber are proof against such diffusion. Not only will this improvement give a great saving in weight, especially in giant airplane tires, but, more important, it will result in far greater elasticity or bounce. The elasticity of a gas varies inversely as the square of its density. That is, a gas weighing half as much will have four times as great elasticity or "springiness." The density of air is more than seven times that of helium and more than 14 times that of hydrogen.

Letters to Dr. Jones may be addressed in care of THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois.



A TOY for a boy—or a grownup's means of working out that ideal house in accurate spatial dimensions with ease and simplicity. It's a building set of plastic—scaled a quarter inch to the foot. True-to-life factories also can be laid out with machine locations and working space determined and tested in advance of the actual building.

Rotary Reporter



THESE pictures were snapped during the recent intercity meeting in Delta, Ohio, when Richard C. Hedke, of Detroit, Mich., President of Rotary International, was the honored guest and main speaker (see item).

This Haven Is Like Heaven!

As this report was received, members of the Rotary Club of VICHY, FRANCE, were laying elaborate plans to entertain 25 sick children from other communities at a local hotel. They were planning to provide all manner of medical attention, entertainment, and toys for their small guests, who were to be accompanied by representatives of the Rotary Clubs of their home towns—DIEPPE, DUNKIRK, VALENCIENNES, ROMANS, and BOULOGNE-SUR-MER—LE TOUQUET.

Rangoon Club Again 'on Beam'

Reorganized last December with 23 Charter members, the Rotary Club of RANGOON, BURMA, is making steady progress. Membership was up to 54 in September. The Community Service Committee is contacting different organizations which had been rendering service to the community, the intention being to revive useful institutions and to cooperate with those which are again functioning.

Greetings to 23 More Clubs!

The roster of Rotary International has been increased by 23 Clubs—including 18 new Rotary Clubs and five readmitted Clubs. Congratula-

tions to them all! They are (with sponsor Clubs in parentheses) San Germán (Mayaguez), Puerto Rico; Zeist, The Netherlands; Wharton (El Campo), Tex.; Caconde (São José do Rio Pardo), Brazil; Hay (Leeton), Australia; Potirendaba (Rio Preto), Brazil; Blowing Rock (West Jefferson-Jefferson), N. C.; Cayey (Caguas), Puerto Rico; Kuala Lumpur, Malaya (readmitted); Malacca, Straits Settlements (readmitted); Tonder (Sonderborg), Denmark; Pirarajá (Minas), Uruguay; Myrtle Beach (Conway), S. C.; São Borja (Uruguaina), Brazil; Chuy (Castillos), Uruguay; Nome (Fairbanks), Alaska; Milan (Sandusky and Huron), Ohio; Kingston-Polo (Breckenridge and Braymer), Mo.; Machynlleth, Wales; Kotka, Finland; Middelburg, The Netherlands (readmitted); Bangkok, Siam (readmitted); Bandoeng, Java (readmitted).

South Gate Knows the Way In

Rotarians of SOUTH GATE, CALIF., like the free flow of friendliness. During the past few months, as members have travelled at home and abroad, they have carried official greetings of the Club—presented in diploma form. Introducing the travelling member, the document states in part: "His hearty handshake is representing our Club as a salutation to you and Rotary throughout the world, ever to keep in mind goodwill, international understanding, and service above self." One of the Clubs visited: SOUTH GATE, ENGLAND.

Where's Lebanon? Ask Streatham!

Rotarians of STREATHAM, ENGLAND, feel that the best way to break down the barriers which divide the peoples of the world is to be fully informed and to appreciate and respect the views of those in other lands. So—the Club had the Lebanese Minister as a recent guest. He presented the Club with a Lebanese flag and told some of

the interesting history of his country, which only recently achieved its independence.

Delta Decides—Then Does It

Tackling an oversize job can put a Rotary Club through some healthful calisthenics. That's how the 27 members of the Rotary Club of DELTA, OHIO, feel about their latest project—the development of an intercity meeting in which they were host to 260 guests, including Richard C. Hedke, President of Rotary International (see cut). They had just two weeks to complete all preparations, but everything went off without a hitch. After it was over members agreed that it's fun to "try 'em for size."

Leeton Leads the Way

The Rotary Club of LEETON, AUSTRALIA, is only five years old, but that has been time enough for it to learn that Rotary is too good a thing to hoard. In the past two years the Club has sponsored new Rotary Clubs in three communities—NARRANDERA, 18 miles away; GRIFFITH, 40 miles; and HAY, 105 miles.

Books, Medals Spur Study

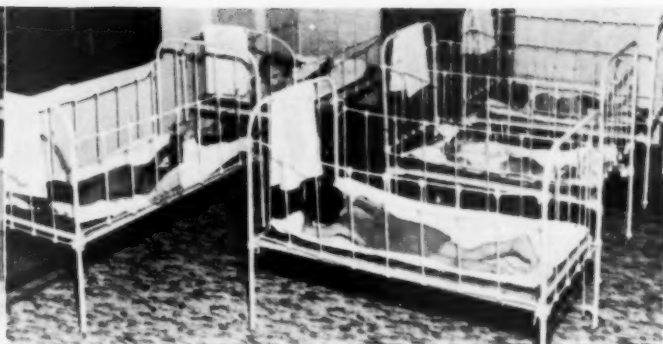
Throughout Ibero-America, as elsewhere in the Rotary world, a successful Rotary project often revolves around books. Rotarians of APÓSTOLES, ARGENTINA, recently inaugurated a "popular library"; while members of the Rotary Club of TIGRE, ARGENTINA, have provided a large number of

Wanted: Flags

Before the war the Rotary Club of Singapore, Straits Settlements, was properly proud of its collection of flags from Rotary Clubs around the world. Those flags and all records of Clubs which had supplied them were lost during the Japanese occupation. Now the 70 members of the reorganized Singapore Rotary Club would like to build a new display and they are asking that Clubs with whom they exchanged flags in the past send them another flag if possible.

"This would help to remind us that we are indeed part of Rotary International," writes Richard E. Holttum, Chairman of the Singapore Club's International Service Committee, who makes the request in behalf of his Club, "and also help to cheer our still somewhat austere surroundings."

Rotarian Holttum's address is: The Rotary Club of Singapore, Botanic Gardens, Singapore, Straits Settlements.



NEW equipment was recently added to the day nursery which the Rotary Club of Ponce, Puerto Rico, established 20 years ago for

children of poor working parents. Rotarians and their wives operate the nursery, furnishing free food and medical attention.

books for the library of the Observatory of Christ the Redeemer, located in the Andes between Argentina and Chile. . . . The children's libraries in CONCEPCIÓN, ARGENTINA, recently received books from the local Rotary Club. . . . PUERTO Deseado, ARGENTINA, Rotarians are offering medals to local students who make the best marks. . . . Rotarians are providing coal for the schools in CORRAL, CHILE.

The wives of VILLA ALEMANA, CHILE, Rotarians have made uniforms for the girls at an orphanage. . . . Rotarians in CHONE, ECUADOR, recently donated the necessary funds for the construction of a school; while Rotarians in QUITO, ECUADOR, collected enough money to reconstruct one. . . . Three scholarships were created by the Rotary Club of BAHÍA DE CARÁQUEZ, ECUADOR. The Club has also supplied school benches, organized a contest for the best poster promoting hygiene, and donated money to improve a hospital.

The Memory Lingers On

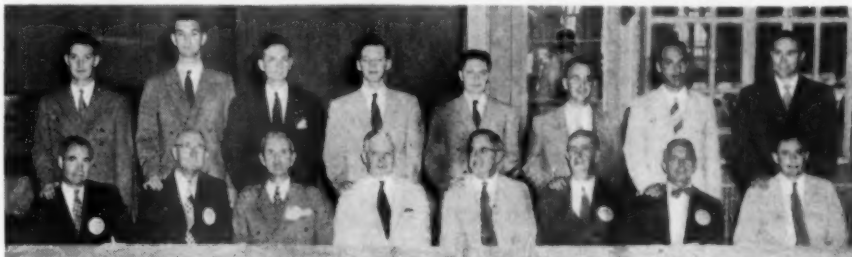
Teachers from the United States who attended Summer school at the University of Costa Rica last August still carry vivid memories of the kindness tendered them by members of the Rotary Club of SAN JOSÉ. They were guests at a Club meeting and on tours to cacao, abacá, and coffee plantations.

It Was a Big Moo-ment

Just as a recent program of the Rotary Club of SAN JOSE, CALIF., got underway, someone bawled like a calf. It brought an instant \$5 fine, with the announcement that anyone else who wanted to "be" a calf could have the fun for the same price. The reason: That day the Club was paying tribute to 4-H Club activity, and among its guests was Melo-Dale, a \$1,000 purebred Jersey heifer (see cut), which enjoyed the rare distinction of gaining entrance to the big hotel dining room alive.

16 More Clubs Have Birthdays

Congratulations are due 16 more Rotary Clubs upon reaching their 25th-birthday anniversaries. They are San Marcos, Tex.; Santa Rosa, Calif.; Sedalia, Mo.; Commerce, Tex.; Plainfield, N. J.; North Adams, Mass.; Flagstaff, Ariz.; Orange, Calif.; Clarksville, Tex.; Hull, Que., Canada; Visalia,



WAR "VETS" all, these "lads" (standing) are now members of the Memphis, Tenn., Rotary Club: They are shown paired with their Rotarian fathers or sponsors who are named first. Left to right: C. E. and T. H. Hutton; J. D. Collier, Sr. and Jr.; G. M. Baird, Sr. and Jr.; L. R. and W. C. Donelson; President C. E. Collins and D. P. Johnston; T. H. and J. M. McKnight; H. E. and C. F. Schadt; and Edmund Orgill (for F. Schutt) and L. Schutt.

Photo: Ottumwa Daily Courier



1,667 YEARS! That is the aggregate of the ages of these 18 "senior citizens" of Wapello County, Iowa, who were honored at a

recent meeting of the Rotary Club of Ottumwa. They range from age 90 to 100, and include two brothers aged 90 and 95.



IT'S 4-H DAY at the San Jose, Calif., Rotary Club (see item). With the calf are

4-H Clubbers Douglas Melott and Catherine Matasci and Club President J. C. Wagner.



THESE Indian lads from Taos are ready to swing into the gyrations of the 'hoop dance'—one of the colorful features of the 25-year Inter-Tribal Indian Ceremonial at Gallup, N. Mex. Gallup Rotarians recently honored the Ceremonial Association for its community service. Club President S. J. Arnold (right) presents a plaque to W. T. Mullarky for the group.



Calif.; Lebanon, Tenn.; Nogales, Ariz.; Coldwater, Mich.; Iowa Falls, Iowa; and Monticello, Iowa.

In lieu of spending money on its own entertainment when it observed its recent 25th anniversary, the Rotary Club of Wellington, New Zealand, held an anniversary collection. Response was so great that it was able to send 300 food parcels to the members of several Rotary Clubs in the United Kingdom.

Another Way to 'Make Hay'

Rotary Clubs have found a multitude of ways to improve rural-urban interests. In COLUMBUS, GA., for example, the Rotary Club has undertaken sponsorship of a pasture-building contest for 4-H Clubbers of Muscogee County. Entries are to be judged on the basis of Winter and permanent pasture, and the contest winner will receive a 6-month-old heifer. . . . The GILBERTSVILLE, N. Y., Rotary Club sponsors a baby-chick project. . . . Often more than 200 farmers are guests of the Rotary Club of ELDORADO, ILL., at the Club's annual farmers' night program. . . . The Rotary Club of NEW PRAGUE, MINN., entertained 800 families from two counties at its recent 4-H Club rally.

Hackensack Clears Track

The tracks were cleared for action at a recent meeting of the Rotary Club of HACKENSACK, N. J., which was designated as Club Planning Day. All members were seated by Committees, and during the course of the meeting each Committee was asked to go over the Rotary instruction sheet, discuss material and suggestions, write out the objectives for the year, decide on the procedures to accomplish the objectives, and determine how much money and

how many Club programs would be necessary to carry out the objectives.

Asheboro Helps Crippled Tots

When annual reports were recently read at a meeting of the Rotary Club of ASHEBORO, N. C., heartiest applause greeted the one on the Crippled-Children Clinic. It showed that during the past year 165 cases were treated, including six operations, a score of braces and corrective appliances, physiotherapy treatments, etc.

Food for Thought: the Losers Win

Rotarians of TOMBALL, TEX., were so imbued with the friendly spirit (and the fine food) at the recent pay-off barbecue honoring Rotarians of near-by KATY, winners in an inter-Club attendance contest, that they immediately challenged the winners to another contest. "This is the sort of thing we win when we lose," a TOMBALL Club spokesman declared. . . . Another "winning" intercity session was the recent annual crab feast held by the Rotary Club of ST. MICHAELS, MD., honoring visiting Rotarians from FEDERALSBURG, DENTON, and EASTON, MD. . . . Speaking of food, if the members of the Rotary Club of BROOKSVILLE, MISS., have any remarks about the dishes served at their meetings, they know to whom to make them. Each member, in alphabetical order, is responsible for the preparation of the Club meal.

Bullseyes on the First Object

Fellowship is one of the foundation stones of Rotary—so Rotarians aim to keep it in good repair. In TULSA, OKLA., every member shouts out, "Hi, George!" or, "Hello, Jim!" or whatever the name is, when a visiting Rotarian is introduced. . . . The Fellowship Committee of the Rotary Club of HOLDENVILLE, OKLA., makes a special effort to have a guest seated beside a member having the same classification. . . . When a Rotarian visits the WASHINGTON, D. C., Rotary Club, he introduces himself by announcing his [Continued on page 59]

Photo: Votokuvaano

FIRST to receive the scholarship of the Rotary Club of Maryville, Mo., to a local college is Miss Dorothy Howell, of Burlington Junction, Mo. Here she is greeted by Dr. J. W. Jones, president of the school.



A FINNISH Rotary Club is born! This photo was taken at the organization meeting of the Kotka Club. Seated, left to right: Secretary Leo Anttila; District Gov-

ernor Paul T. Thorwall; Club President Björn Weckman; Dr. Lester B. Struthers, Rotary's Continental European Secretary; and Club Vice-President Veikko Cajander.



MR. AND MRS. Santa Claus had gifts for all tots in a Westfield, N. J., hospital. Rotarians put on two parties, providing fun for all the patients.

'Christmas Comes but Once a Year!'

Rotarians everywhere jump on Santa's sleigh and help the old man unload.

WITHOUT some help here and there, that generous white-whiskered old gentleman of North Polar fame might never complete all his Christmas rounds. Rotarians usually give him a lift with his heavy pack. Here are typical reports of how they helped in 1945—which may suggest ways for Clubs to lend a hand this year:

Forty needy youngsters in Oneonta, N. Y., went shopping with Rotarians—each getting \$5 worth of clothing "on the Club" and as much more as individual members cared to spend. . . . There were professional entertainment and goodies galore at the 25th annual party Vincennes, Ind., Rotarians staged for children of two orphanages.

Youngsters of primary schools were entertained by Rotary Clubs in Columbia, Miss.; Davis, Calif.; New Kensington, Pa.; and Castroville, Calif. A special movie delighted kiddies in Virginia, Minn., while crippled tots were given parties by Clubs in Windsor, Ont., Canada; Mansfield, Ohio; Montreal-Westward, Que., Canada; Dover, Ohio; and Westfield, N. J.

As in years past, the Rotary Club of Houston, Tex., provided treats for pupils at a school for underprivileged girls. . . . College students home on vacation were guests at a Rotary Club party in Naples, N. Y., while Rotarians in Montclair, N. J., turned their thoughts to brightening the day of servicemen.

New Haven, Mich., Rotarians packed 500 treat sacks, which Santa distributed at school the next day. Hampers of groceries were packed by Edmonton, Alta., Canada, Rotarians. . . . Covington-Hot Springs, Va., Rotarians staged their fun for youngsters of a boys' home; in Maywood, Ill., kiddies in a church home were remembered; and in Fort Wayne, Ind., attention centered on an orphanage Boy Scout troop.

Patients in a tuberculosis sanitarium were given gifts by Rotarians of Mont-Joli, Que., Canada. . . . The whole town was put into the Christmas spirit in Toccoa, Ga., through a pageant featuring colorful floats.

—THE SCRATCHPAD MAN

ROTARIANS joined the 500 kiddies who packed this Virginia, Minn., movie. . . . Pupils of Columbia, Miss., Christmas carolled their thanks.





A page or two of Rotary 'personals' ... and news notes on official and other matters.

Scratchpaddings

'HAPPY BIRTHDAY!' Honoring the recent 78th birthday of RUSSELL F. GREINER, President of Rotary International in 1913-14, fellow members of the Rotary Club of Kansas City, Mo., staged a "Russ Greiner Day." Special speaker for the occasion was CHESLEY R. PERRY, of Chicago, Ill., long-time Secretary of Rotary International. The party was complete with a birthday cake, a gift, and congratulations. ROTARIAN GREINER devised the Rotary flag, and as international President he named the Committee which wrote the Rotary Code of Ethics.

Coincidence. Friends who remember JERZY LOTH, of Warsaw, Poland, a Director of Rotary International in 1939-40, will be interested in this coincidence. A professor of geography, he recently requested through the United States Information Service that he be supplied with some of the necessities of his profession—adequate wall maps. The request went through to a Chicago, Ill., concern. Some time later PROFESSOR LOTH received his maps, and he promptly wrote a "thank you" letter to OTTO E. GEPPERT, a Chicago Rotarian and a member of the map firm, whom he had met while in Chicago on Rotary business before the war. In acknowledging the letter ROTARIAN GEPPERT expressed pleasure that some of the supplies had fallen into the hands of his old friend.

Rotarian Authors. ELMER T. PETERSON, of Oklahoma City, Okla., has edited *Cities Are Abnormal* (University of

Oklahoma Press, Norman, Okla., \$3), a volume presenting the case for decentralization of economic and social life. . . . *Meditations on the Ten Commandments* (W. A. Wilde Co., Boston, Mass., \$1) has come from the pen of HERBERT V. PROCHNOW, of Chicago, Ill. . . . S. PRICE GILBERT, a retired Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia and an honorary Brunswick, Ga., Rotarian, has authored a new volume entitled *A Georgia Lawyer*. . . . DAVID STURROCK, of West Palm Beach, Fla., and EDWIN A. MENNINGER, of Stuart, Fla., have jointly authored *Shade and Ornamental Trees for South Florida and Cuba* (Stuart, Fla., News, \$2.50 [paperbound] and \$3.50 [clothbound]).

Scholarship. Members of the Rotary Club of West Los Angeles, Calif., are sponsoring a new International Service project—a scholarship fund in the name of the late CARLOS M. COLLIGNON, prominent Rotarian of Guadalajara, Mexico, who served as Rotary's First Vice-President in 1943-44 and 1944-45 and who was a frequent visitor at that Club.

Tribute. During the war years COLONEL RICHARD CUMMING, a member of the Rotary Club of Ocala, Fla., was stationed in Tuskegee, Ala., where he attended Rotary meetings regularly. When he was recently moved to other fields, a letter of tribute was promptly sent to the Ocala Club by FLOYD B. POWELL, Secretary of the Tuskegee Rotary Club, expressing appreciation for having had the pleasure of his company and serv-



MEET Prince Wan Waithayakon, of Siam, President of the recently readmitted Rotary Club of Bangkok, and Governor of Rotary's 80th District in 1940-41. One of his nation's leading diplomats, the Prince recently arrived in the United States on business.

ices. In part it said: "... we know of no man . . . who has come into a community a total stranger and in so short a time made his influence for good felt so strongly. He has the capacity for good work and inclines toward it; he is a gentleman of the old school, and his education and training make him a potent factor in any community. . . ."

United Nations Song. THE REV. STEPHEN GARDNER, a Past President of the Rotary Club of Washington, N. C., thought there should be a United Nations song to stir international patriotism. So he wrote the music for one, hummed the tune to NELLIE MILES PAUL—and she penned the words. Copies of the published work, entitled *United Nations Song*—which he first sang at an International Service program of the Washington Rotary Club—have been sent to TRYGVE LIE, Secretary General of the United Nations, with the request that it or a similar song be sung at all sessions.

Statistic. Maybe members of the Rotary Club of Freeport, Ill., aren't growing younger, but the records compiled by CLUB SECRETARY NORMAN C. SLEEZER would indicate that, on the whole, they aren't getting much older. On January 1, 1940, the average age of the members was 53.3 years. On June 1, 1946—six years and five months later—the figure was 54.2 years. The Club is 28 years old and has a sprinkling of charter members on its roster of 114.

Suite 254. The Rotary Club of Washington, D. C., which meets in the Mayflower Hotel, has its executive offices in Suite 254 of that hotel, according to an announcement by DONALD M. BERNARD,



EPILOGO DE CAMPOS (left), Past Governor of District 26, accepts the "Revista Rotaria cup" for the Rotary Club of Belém, Brazil. It was donated by Eurico Branco Ribeiro

(shown at the extreme right), of São Paulo, Brazil—for the Rotary Club taking the most Fourth Object subscriptions to *Revista Rotaria*, the Spanish edition of *The Rotarian*.

Club President. That's news because the Club met and had offices in the Willard Hotel for 28 years—and has but recently moved to the Mayflower.

In Print. The October issue of *Phi Delta Kappan*, publication of Phi Delta Kappa, professional educational fraternity, carried an article on the *New Educational Outlook in England* by T. A. WARREN, of Wolverhampton, England, Immediate Past President of Rotary International. During his Presidency ROTARIAN WARREN was initiated into the organization.

Honors. ALLEN L. OLIVER, of Cape Girardeau, Mo., a Past Director of Rotary International (1938-39), was recently elected president general of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Two Past District Governors of Rotary International—JOHN A. BECKER, of Independence, Mo., and DALE H. DANIELSON, of Russell, Kans.—were recently



Oliver

elected to the board of directors of the Kansas-Missouri Theatre Association. . . . The newly elected Mayor of New Albany, Ind., is DR. JEFFERSON IRVIN STREEPEY, a member of the Rotary Club. . . . National U. S. O. and National Jewish Welfare Award Certificates were recently presented to W.

IRVING DAVIS, a member of the Rotary Club of Chester Pike, Pa., in recognition of his wartime services at the Canteen of the Jewish Welfare Board in Philadelphia, Pa.

To Memorialize a Moo. Chester County, South Carolina, claims it's the Guernsey center of Dixie. "The Guernsey saved Chester County farmers during depression years," WILLIAM L. ABERNATHY, Jr., executive secretary of the South Carolina Dairy Association, told fellow members of the Chester Rotary Club recently. He explained that it is the hope of dairymen to erect a statue of the Guernsey in the center of Chester.

Apples. Rotarians, it appears, are at the very core of the U. S. apple industry. The first of 50,000 proclamations announcing National Apple Week was made before the Rotary Club of Wenatchee, Wash. Apple growers and handlers were special Club guests. Among those on the program were these Wenatchee Rotarians: HOWARD G. FLETCHER, manager of the Washington Growers Clearing House Association; CLUB PRESIDENT ROSS A. HEMINGER, an apple grower and packer; and PAUL W. SCEA, a Past Club President, an apple shipper and a former president of the International Apple Association.

'Hat's Off.' Rotarians serve on the councils of many "Rotary towns." That is true in St. Michaels, Md., where ROBERT A. DODSON is chairman of the council

and R. EUGENE RUDE is a council member. That made it easy for the local Rotary Club when it sought detailed information concerning proposed extensive civic improvements. Called upon for help, the Rotarian councilmen provided stacks of information—which helped see the project to a successful conclusion and caused fellow members to say, "Hat's off," to them.

33 Years. Most anyone will agree that 33 years represents "quite a spell" of time—though it often goes by "p-f-s-s-t." Perhaps DUDLEY R. JOHNSTON, a charter member of the Rotary Club of Richmond, Va., where he holds the "electrical distributor—radio" classification, would use another term. But he would agree that the 33 years in which he never missed a Rotary meeting passed quickly enough. His perfect-attendance record was shattered several months ago by illness.



Johnston

S.P.C.A. DOLPH SHANER, a member of the Rotary Club of Joplin, Mo., has facetiously proposed a new organization to be known as the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Audiences. In order to be qualified to speak before clubs and other groups belonging to the Society, an after-dinner speaker would have to pass an examination and would

Meet Your Directors

Brief biographical profiles of two of the 14 men who make up Rotary's international Board. More next month.

A. ELLISTON ("KING") COLE, a Director of Rotary International for 1946-47, has been rector of Trinity Episcopal Church in Bloomington, Indiana, since 1925. He was born in Atlanta, Georgia, and studied at Purdue and Indiana Universities and the Western Theological Seminary (Chicago).

His Rotary background dates back to 1919, when the Rotary Club of Bedford, Indiana, was organized. He became a charter member and was Club Secretary for three years. From 1922 to 1925 he lived in Bowling Green, Kentucky, where he also held Rotary membership. "DIRECTOR 'KING'" became a member of the Rotary Club of Bloomington upon moving there, and he has been its Secretary since 1929. One of the examining chaplains of the Diocese of Indianapolis and a member of the Diocesan Council, he is also chaplain to Episcopal students at Indiana University. He has served Rotary International as a District Governor (the old 20th, in 1937-38, as a Committee Chairman (Relief for War-Affected Rotarians, 1944-45), and as a Committeeman (Youth Com-



Cole

mittee, 1942-43). He has appeared on many Club programs throughout the Middle West.

Another 1946-47 Director, RILEY W. DOE, of Oakland, California, is vice-president of Safeway Stores, Inc., in charge of public relations. He joined the company in 1919, shortly after serving in the United States Army during World War I. A native of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, he was graduated from Iowa Wesleyan College. "DIRECTOR RILEY" holds the "groceries retailing" classification in the Rotary Club of Oakland—which he served as President in 1938-39. Four years later he was Governor of Rotary's District 105, and in 1944-45 he was Chairman of Rotary International's Committee on Adjustment from War to Peace. In 1945-46 he was the alternate Community Service member of the RI Aims and Objects Committee. Besides serving as a Director this year he is also a Magazine Committee member.

Busy outside of Rotary, too, he is a director of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Domestic Distribution Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, a director of the National Association of Food Chains, and vice-president of the Oakland Area Veterans Council. He is a past president of the Oakland Community Chest.

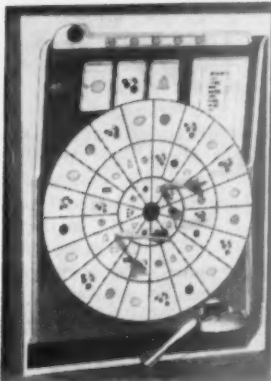


Doe

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THREE MEN on a "malted milk"! An informal shot of Rotary Presidents T. A. Warren (1945-46), of Wolverhampton, England; Richard C. Hedke (1946-47), of Detroit, Mich.; and Fernando Carbajal (1942-43), of Lima, Peru, at the recent meeting of the Council of Past Presidents of Rotary International, at Dearborn, Mich. A feature was an inter-Club meeting sponsored

by the Dearborn Club. Noting the notes of the note-taker (below) at that meeting (left to right): Ed. R. Johnson (1935-36), of Roanoke, Va.; Host Club President Harry J. Miller; Charles L. Wheeler (1943-44), of San Francisco, Calif.; Tom J. Davis (1941-42), of Butte, Mont.; General Secretary Philip Lovejoy, of Chicago, Ill.; and George C. Hager (1938-39), of Chicago, Ill.



be graded like milk: grade AAA (double cream), grade AA (single cream), grade A (whole milk), No. 1, and No. 2. Certificates would cost \$150, \$125, \$100, \$75, or \$50, depending on the grade. A non-certified speaker would pay 25 cents to each listener who remains through his address. The Society would issue a score card which would reveal the speaker's qualifications and disqualifications to the organization in advance. Certain punches on the cards would reveal such information as "twists his napkin," "buttons and unbuttons coat," "wheeze," "jokes stale," etc.

Information, Thank You. Recipients of a recent *Monthly Letter* issued by the Governor of Rotary District 105, WILLIE OSBURN, of Oakland, Calif., now have the vital statistics of Rotary Clubs in that District at their fingertips. Accompany-

ing the *Letter* was a page which gave the names of the District's 58 Clubs and their Presidents and Secretaries, the meeting time and place, number of members, date chartered, Club number, and the District chronological order of charter date.

Warden Wisdom. How the discussions of two wartime air-raid wardens in England snowballed into a magnificent example of international friendship is told by the REV. W. J. HOPKINS, 1945-46 President of the Rotary Club of Bath, England. One warden was the Secretary of the Bath Rotary Club; the other, a young man who had escaped to England from his home in The Netherlands when it was invaded. As night after night they watched for bombers, they spent the lonely hours talking of Holland and her needs. The



IOWA CITY, Iowa, Rotarians admire the golf trophy which they won at the recent fifth annual field day sponsored by the Rotary Club of Des Moines. Three of them were on the team which also won the award in 1940. Left to right: Vern Bales, Dwight Edwards, Pat Pierson, and Marc M. Stewart.

Secretary told his fellows of his talks. Then, backed by the Bath Club, the Mayor launched an "adoption" plan and the city collected £6,000 and innumerable gifts for Alkmaar, the young Dutchman's home town. After the war 48 Alkmaar children and four helpers journeyed across the Channel to Bath for two months, and later the Burgomaster of Alkmaar and 20 friends visited Bath as guests of the Rotary Club. In late August a party of Bath Rotarians planned to visit Alkmaar in return, and the friendship born in a warden's post continues to widen and deepen.

Two Feet. GEORGE F. FOOT recently introduced a new member, GEORGE S. FOOTE, to fellow members of the Rotary Club of Hamilton, Ont., Canada, in a most unusual manner. First he produced a wooden model of the Rotary emblem, with an axle, support, and base. He pointed out that while the design is considered good, the wheel could become noisy and wobbly, and that it requires lubrication, remarking that it had but one *foot*. Producing and attaching a second *foot*, "like an ordinary human being," he gave the wheel a spin. It whirled with precision, with the load evenly distributed. NEW MEMBER FOOTE was then introduced, and told that he represented the second foot.

—THE SCRATCHPAD MAN



Photo: A.R.C.—Maslow

ROTARIANS serving with the armed forces and the American Red Cross in Manila, The Philippines, were recently guests of members of the Manila Rotary Club on a visit to a local movie studio. S/Sgt. Charles H. Watson (right), of Exmore, Va., and a "buddy" are shown chatting with the owners.

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Flying with Rotary

[Continued from page 31]

about landing fields? Rotarians, as alert business leaders in their communities, have been active in this too, as one might expect. I read in *THE ROTARIAN* that 15 years ago Rotarians in Como, Italy, were giving \$500 to improve seaplane-landing facilities on Lake Como. Ten years ago a flying field was established in York, Nebraska, through efforts of the Rotary Club. A 163-acre airport, sponsored by Canadian, Texas, Rotarians, was completed in December, 1945. And to bring this shorthand review down to date, I note that the original purpose of the Quakertown Rotary Flying Club was to boost a municipal airport and that Rotarians were among the "pluggers" for the world-famed "model" air park in Eldon, Missouri.

A new Federal-aid program for airports and air parks is just getting underway to remedy the sad lack of aviation facilities in the United States. In the next five years the Civil Aeronautics Administration plans to double the number of airports—3,000 to about 6,000. The program grows more urgent from month to month as thousands of new personal planes roll off the assembly lines and onto the airports.

Aviation ties in with Rotary's International and Community Service programs, but nowhere does it fit more appropriately than in the favorite activity of Rotarians the world around, *Youth Service*.

During the war many Clubs put timely emphasis on preflight training of young men and women, and are keeping it up in days of peace. In Burlingame, California, for example, the Club bought a surplus Army trainer—a Vultee Vigilant

in fine flying condition—for Air Squadron No. 1, San Mateo Council, Boy Scouts of America. The boys do not fly this 450-horsepower plane, however, but dismantle and study it in a garage of a local park which has been turned over to the squadron for a workshop. Air Scouting, by the way, is designed for boys 16 or over who have finished ordinary Scouting. They are permitted to solo at 16 and earn their private licenses at 17.

Model aircraft have become increasingly popular with boys-grown-tall as well as with youngsters—especially since the tiny model-plane gas engines have been perfected. The Avon Park, Florida, Rotary Club is joint sponsor of a branch of the Junior Air Reserves, which coordinates its educational program with the air youth program of the National Aeronautics Association. The Junior Air Reserves study aerodynamics and then prove the theories by building model planes which really fly. They also get into such strictly Air Age subjects as meteorology, navigation, engines, and structural design.* Aviation is changing our school curriculums, too.

Another group of model-plane builders is the Boys Town Club sponsored by Rotarians in Calgary, Alberta, Canada. It has its own roomy building right in the center of the city's poorest, most crowded neighborhood. It was started to give the boys who grew up in the neighborhood a chance to let off steam in constructive activities rather than in boy-gang wars, petty thievery, and other serious mischief. Boys' activities there aren't all model-aircraft building, but model planes have an indisputable attraction. A good many past members of the club later flew real planes for the Royal Canadian Air Force in the war.

*See *Fledged in Florida*, by The Scratchpad Man, *THE ROTARIAN*, December, 1943.

All Aboard for Christmas

*Little Willie, Christmas Day, received his heart's desire,
A railway system, given by his fond and doting sire—
Union stations, double tracks, electric motive power.
Bridges, sidings, fliers, freights, tunnels, signal tower.*

*The main line filled the parlor with divisions in the hall,
The house rang loud with whistling and the train announcer's bawl;
And many a guest, that Christmas Day, as you might well expect,
Entirely failed to miss the train, was switched, derailed, and wrecked.*

*All day, as train dispatcher, a supremely happy male
Crawled busily across the floor adjusting tie and rail,
Routing traffic, shunting freight, maintaining right of way;
At night they had an awful time to drag him from his play.*

*Fun for Willie? Don't be silly! Willie never had a chance,
He spent Christmas playing rummy with his father's maiden aunts.
No, that crawler, loud train caller, playing with the semaphore,
Dirty, rumpled, tired but blissful, that was Papa on the floor.*

—LOUISE RABB

All this model-plane business, by the way, is getting a new impetus with the resumption of the National Model Airplane Meet. The first postwar meet was held in Wichita, Kansas, late last Summer on the identical dates that the National Air Races were held in Cleveland, Ohio. Of course, there were more spectators in Cleveland, but there were more participants from all over the nation in Wichita—thousands compared with dozens.

If you think youth isn't interested in aviation, listen in on a conversation of

Photo: McAllister



NEED to "make up" a missed Rotary Club meeting fast? Then take a tip from five Bellflower, Calif., Rotarians who took a long lunch hour not long ago and flew to Santa Barbara and back (250 miles) for a Rotary visit. The photo shows three of the five and their pilot: (left to right) Wesley E. Nance, Club President Harvey Gallagher, Pilot John Hollenbeck, and J. F. Walker.

boys. Their vocabulary will surprise you—struts and props and jets and other such words will come out as naturally as in my youth we talked of Maxwells or Buicks and Fords. We think we are plane-wise, but wait till the present crop of youngsters grows up!

What will be the future of aviation? Certainly, private planes will be a commonplace, and Aunt Hetty will think little more of week-ending with Cousin Alfred 1,000 miles away than she does now of borrowing eggs across the backyard fence from her neighbor. We already have planes that we expect will exceed the speed of sound—supersonics, we call them.

How close to realization will come the dreams of those now sending rocket planes toward other planets, I do not choose to guess.

But I am sure of this: men dare not live by mechanics alone. It was from planes that atomic bombs were loosed over Hiroshima and Nagasaki. If aviation isn't used to promote goodwill and understanding among men, global catastrophe looms. Somehow we must learn to blend the spirit of "this Rotarian age," to quote the title of one of Paul Harris' books, with the Air Age. That's a job to do for everyone—especially you who are Rotarians.

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United Nations Bibliography

To keep up on the United Nations, you must read. And here is a list of readily available Rotary booklets and program papers and articles appearing in *THE ROTARIAN*. The booklets and program papers are gratis (unless otherwise noted) and may be ordered from Rotary International, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois.

In General

Booklet

From Here On!—The U. N. Charter, with interpretive comments and questions. 96 pages. Price: single copies: 25 cents; in lots of 10 to 49: 15 cents apiece; 50 or more: 10 cents apiece.

Program Papers

No. 710, *Agencies for International Cooperation*.

No. 719, *The Pan American Union*.

No. 725, *What Do You Know about the U. N.?*

ROTARIAN Articles

Dumbarton Oaks—and After, December, 1944.

Opportunity at San Francisco, Harold E. Stassen, May, 1945.

Report from San Francisco, Leland D. Case,* Tom Connally, Ricardo J. Alfaro, Carlos P. Romulo, Jan Masaryk, July, 1945.

San Francisco: Gateway to Peace, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., August, 1945.

A Consultant at the Conference, Allen D. Albert,* August, 1945.

The Atomic Bomb and the Price of Peace, Sir William Beveridge, January, 1946.

U. N. or World State? (debate); Sir Norman Angell and Owen J. Roberts, June, 1946.

The United Nations: Now a Going Concern, Trygve Lie, September, 1946.

Rotary Is World-Minded, Richard C. Hedke, December, 1946.

General Assembly

Program Paper

No. 713, *Town Meeting of the World*.

ROTARIAN Articles

Small States and the Charter, Herbert Vere Evatt, September, 1945.

Observing UNO for Rotary, Lester B. Struthers,* April, 1946.

Security Council

Program Papers

No. 715, *A World Police Force*.

No. 724, *Survival in the Atomic Age*.

ROTARIAN Articles

Stronger Than the League!, Joseph Paul-Boncour, October, 1945.

The Atomic Bomb: Should the United Nations Security Council Control It? (debate), Sir Norman Angell and Hutton W. Sumners, November, 1945.

11 Men Round a Table, Luther H. Hodges,* May, 1946.

Economic and Social Council (and Subsidiary or Related Bodies)

Booklet

"In the Minds of Men"—The Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, with interpretive comments and questions. 64 pages. Price: single copies: 25 cents; in lots of 10 to 49: 15 cents apiece; 50 or more: 10 cents apiece.

Program Papers

No. 711, *Safeguarding Peace through Education*.

No. 712, *World Trade and Employment*.

No. 714, *Preventing Threats to Peace*.

No. 718, *Food—Weapon of Peace*.

No. 720, *The ILO*.

No. 721, *World Health and World Peace*.

No. 722, *The U. N. and Relief and Rehabilitation*.

No. 723, *The International Bank and Monetary Fund*.

ROTARIAN Articles

San Francisco Just Started It!, James T. Shotwell, November, 1945.

Drama at Hunter College, Walter D. Head,* August, 1946.

Post-War Drama, Act I, Scene I (UNRRA), Herbert H. Lehman, September, 1943.

Help for Those Who Help Themselves (UNRRA), Francis B. Sayre, March, 1944.

Bretton Woods: An Elucidation (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Monetary Fund), Phil S. Hanna, October, 1944.

Aviation: A Global Problem-Child (PICA), Luis Machado, February, 1945.

This Hungry World (FAO), Clinton P. Anderson, January, 1946.

The ICC Starts Work Again, Phillip D. Reed, February, 1946.

ILO Meets in Paris, O. D. A. Oberg, February, 1946.

UNESCO Is Born, H. Raymond King,* February, 1946.

Nations Must Trade (ITO), Dean Acheson, March, 1946.

The Facts of Life (UNRRA), Arthur S. Chenoweth,* May, 1946.

Starving Must Stop!, Clinton P. Anderson, May, 1946.

Doctors of the World Unite (WHO), Amos O. Squire,* September, 1946.

All Things Are Ready If Our Minds Be So (UNESCO), Ben M. Cherrington, October, 1946.

Trusteeship Council

Program Paper

No. 717, *Toward Self-Government or Independence*.

ROTARIAN Article

The Problem of Backward Peoples, Viscount Cranborne, January, 1946.

International Court of Justice

Program Paper

No. 716, *Law: Instrument of Peace*.

ROTARIAN Article

The NEW World Court, Manley O. Hudson, December, 1945.

* Accredited "consultant" or "observer" for Rotary International.

Rotary Is World-Minded

[Continued from page 10]

of the meeting and his suggestions as to how Rotarians can further the objectives sought.

Important factors in this continuing campaign of education are Rotary's magazines, *THE ROTARIAN* and *REVISTA ROTARIA*. The cumulative record of the U. N. coverage given in *THE ROTARIAN* makes an impressive list [see box at left]. A similar list might be made of articles in *REVISTA ROTARIA*. During the year, program suggestions on international subjects are published monthly. More than 20 program papers were prepared or revised in 1945-46. These describe the U. N., its principal organs, and the specialized agencies now in existence. Surely Rotarians have not lacked for accessible mediums to an understanding of the United Nations!

From the opening address on Sunday evening by U. S. Congressman Walter H. Judd, M.D., to President Warren's closing message on Thursday evening, the 1946 Convention program at Atlantic City, New Jersey, emphasized Rotary's challenging opportunity in this first year of the postwar era.

The international character of the Convention impressed the 11,000 Rotarians and guests who registered. To name a few of the speakers is to illustrate this point: Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States and Past President of Rotary International; H. Raymond King, of London, Rotary's observer at UNESCO; Luis Machado, of Havana, executive director for Latin America of the International Bank and Past Director of Rotary International; T. J. Rees, Swansea, Wales, Director of Rotary International; Captain Harold E. Stassen, a member of the U. S. delegation to the San Francisco Conference; Alexander J. Stoddard, of the Rotary Club of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a member of the U. S. Education Mission to Japan; and Chengting Wang, former Chinese Ambassador to the U.S.A. and Past Vice-President of Rotary International.

Special occasions are used to stimulate the interest of Rotarians and others. Throughout the world, Rotary Clubs in large numbers observed United Nations Week in September and UNESCO Month in November.

The United Nations Charter (Article 55) defines as "conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations" the following:

"Higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development.

"Solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational coöperation; and

"Universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion."

The similarity between these goals and those visualized by Rotary under its Second, Third, and Fourth Objects is almost startling. Small wonder, then, that the Board calls upon Rotarians to "encourage, foster, and support the United Nations."

What is not always so clearly seen is that local efforts to create conditions of stability and well-being are actually contributions to stability and well-being on a world level. The whole is the sum of its parts and can never exceed the total of those efforts. The war proved how seriously a lack of stability and well-being on the world level affects local communities. Interrupted careers, "blood, sweat, and tears," disruption of life generally, to say nothing of huge and continuing taxes—these are the links in a community's relationship to a warring world. To reverse that procedure: to improve local conditions and relationships as factors in national and international stability and well-being, to take intelligent and active part in supporting their respective Governments in coöperative effort for peace and security—these are challenging opportunities which confront Rotarians in 1946-47.

Because of this close relationship be-

Now Know I.L.O.

Representatives of management, labor, and Government from 46 countries flocked into Montreal, Que., Canada, a few weeks ago to take part in the 29th session of the International Labor Organization . . . and Rotarians of Montreal, seeing an opportunity for interesting International Service, invited these champions of better working conditions to a dinner.

Thirty were able to attend, and speakers were as inspiring and informative as they were numerous. Among them were Sir Joseph Hallsworth, British Trades Union leader; United States Senator Elbert D. Thomas, of Utah; His Serene Highness Prince Wan Waithayakon, President of the Rotary Club of Bangkok, Siam; Colonel J. Layton Ralston, Canada's wartime Defense Minister and onetime Honorary Commissioner for Australia and New Zealand of Rotary International; and Professor Cecil P. Martin, of McGill University, Montreal.

One Canadian Rotarian who had previously seen most of the guests in action was Arthur C. Morton, of Montreal, who, as Rotary's observer, audited the I.L.O. Conference. His alternate was Sidney B. McMichael, of Toronto.



YOUR organization is lending its fine aid to the campaign for interesting high-caliber young men in the new Regular Army. At this time, you will be doing the Army a special service if you point out to potential recruits the extra advantages of three-year enlistments above those for shorter periods.

In addition to allowing choice of any branch of service which still has quotas to be filled and choice of overseas theaters which still have openings, a three-year enlistment offers the recruit a better opportunity to evaluate the benefits of staying in the Army for a career. Today's young men are far-sighted. They want to know where they'll stand 20 years from now.

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Thousands of young men are staying in for full 30-year tours and retiring at three-fourths pay. This means, for a Master Sergeant, a monthly retirement income of \$185.63.

Federal income tax exemption for Army enlisted pay, low insurance premiums, and special travel rates are among the considerations that make the new Regular Army tops in security—and well worth discussing with young men in your community.

Urge the finest young men you know to enlist now at their nearest U. S. Army Recruiting Station.



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Photo: Bergstrom

THEY'RE TALKING "United Nations," these four men who are conducting a "long-to-be-remembered" panel discussion before Rotarians of Santa Monica, Venice, and Culver City, Calif. They are, from left to right, Past District Governor Dr. Marvel Beem, of West Los Angeles, Chairman of the International Service Advisory Committee of District 107 and the chairman of the all-Rotary forum; Dr. William Ballentine Henley, of Los Angeles, president of the Osteopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons; Alonzo L. Baker, of Crenshaw-Los Angeles, professor of political science at the University of Southern California; and Dr. William C. Jones, of Whittier, president of Whittier College.

tween local activities and the world scene, Rotary's whole fourfold program is seen to be necessary. For only by maintaining strong local Clubs (Club Service), maintaining business on high ethical standards (Vocational Service), developing a complete program of Com-

munity Service, and advancing their own understanding and goodwill in international matters will Rotarians most helpfully and practically "support the United Nations" in its efforts "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war."

Talking It Over

[Continued from page 3]

Rotarian who had had a perfect-attendance record of 23 years.

The Scratchpad Man should have said that Rotarian Wright has not missed a meeting for 24 years, and that he presented his 23-year pin to Mrs. Amsler.

Pilgrims and Puritans

By C. P. FAUNCE, Rotarian
President
Holyoke Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Salem, Massachusetts

In looking over THE ROTARIAN for September, I notice that The Scratchpad Man has fallen into the common error of referring to the Pilgrims as Puritans, which they are not. May I call your attention to the booklet *The Pilgrims & Early Plymouth*, by Henry W. Royal, secretary of the Pilgrim Society? I don't know whether he is a Rotarian or not, but he read this at a meeting of the Plymouth, Massachusetts, Rotary Club last December.

It may seem on the surface that there was little difference between the Puritans and the Pilgrims, but there was difference enough so that the Pilgrims absolutely refused to share in the witchcraft delusion which so sadly misled the good people of Salem.

China at Atlantic City

By CHAN S. WING, Rotarian
Art Importer
Atlantic City, New Jersey

Chenting T. Wang's interesting article 2,000 Rotary Clubs in China [THE ROTARIAN for November] reminds me of a photograph taken of him and other Chinese Rotarians in Atlantic City, New Jersey, during the international convention last June. Perhaps this will be of interest to ROTARIAN readers [see cut] for it reflects the deep and growing in-

terest of Chinese people in Rotary Clubs. From left to right in the picture, front row: Chenting T. Wang, of Chungking, Immediate Past Second Vice-President of Rotary International and now Governor of Rotary District 96-97-98; Arthur Woo, of Hong Kong; (back row) George T. Chong, of Westfield, New Jersey; S. T. Chang, of Shanghai, Past Secretary of the Rotary Club of Chungking; Chan S. Wing.

'J.J.' Diagnosed Rotarian

Thinks J. WRIGHT BEACH, Rotarian
Dentist
Egbertville-Snyder, New York

If you wish a forthright diagnosis of a Rotarian, revel in the guest editorial in THE ROTARIAN for September. It is entitled *Why Am I a Rotarian?*

In unique and skillfully woven composition, J. J. Walker "sees himself as others see him" by reflecting the full stature of a disciple of Rotary's precepts. Every seasoned Rotarian has at



ROTARY'S Convention in Atlantic City, N. J., last June brought them together (see letter).



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one time or another found himself mentally analyzing a fellow member, arriving at conclusions pro and con. We heartily recommend the "reflector method" of individual application, for not only may we discern added values in our fellow members, but we may become better acquainted with ourselves and our own status as a Rotarian.

It is humanly impossible for a disciple of the spirit of Rotary to "live unto himself alone" for that "wee sma' voice" has become a daily advocate of its fundamental values.

"Why am I a Rotarian?" The query answers itself in the experience of each one of us. Thirty-three years of its daily tonic and helpfulness has generously rewarded every act performed in the name of Rotary International.

Stevenson Believed It Too

Notes HERBERT TURNER, Rotarian

Retailer

Springfield, Missouri

When I read the Little Lesson in Rotary *Origin of Rotary Mottoes* [THE ROTARIAN for August], in which was discussed the background of "Service above Self" and "He Profits Most Who Serves Best," I could not help recalling what Robert Louis Stevenson said in his *Familiar Studies of Men and Books*:

But surely it is no very extravagant opinion that it is better to give than to receive, to serve than to use our companions; and, above all, where there is no question of service on either side, that it is good to enjoy their company like a natural man.

Educational Slogans Not Exclusive

Believes H. E. DEWEY, Rotarian

Personnel Executive

Leavenworth, Kansas

The Hutchins-Bacon debate, 'Liberal' vs. 'Practical' Education [THE ROTARIAN for September], has become familiar in recent years because it has been repeated in so many different forms with no tangible results except more arguments of the same nature.

"Train Minds to Meet Problems" and "Equip Youth for Actual Life"—how can these slogans be regarded as mutually exclusive?

Chancellor Hutchins to the contrary notwithstanding, true vocational education is concerned with principles, with understanding, and with reasoning. On the other hand, liberal education is, or can be, practical in results, whether scientific, literary, civic, or classical.

What we need is both, to the ultimate limits of human capacity.

Why Schools Sag . . .

By ALVIE R. LIVERMORE, Rotarian

Exodontist

President, Pennsylvania State School

Directors Association

Smethport, Pennsylvania

I have read with interest the educational articles in THE ROTARIAN for September ['Liberal' vs. 'Practical' Education and How Can I Help Schools?]. If some of the problems confronting our schools today are not solved, soon we shall find our entire educational system in a terrible dilemma.

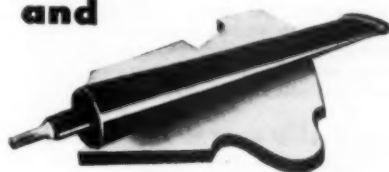
After all, the school directors are legally the ones responsible for the schools, but actual control is being

take



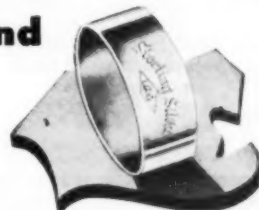
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Write for booklet. If you plan to visit us this winter we suggest reservations in advance. Sarasota Chamber of Commerce, S. M. Stead, Secretary.

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FLORIDA



HALLOWEEN pranking has been nudged out in Boulder City, Nev., by youngsters such as these who make their costumes, show them in a parade, then participate in supervised whoopee which local Rotarians help to sponsor. Here are the 1945 winners (also see letter).

usurped rapidly by State and Federal organizations. Our position as school directors is being weakened by present-day conditions because we do not have a positive approach to the problems which beset us. We, the directors, do not object to higher salaries for teachers provided the money is forthcoming for us to pay the bills. Today Russia is spending 20 percent of her national income on education while the United States spends only 2 percent.

Our educational system is not progressing . . . it is sagging. In its present form it is not worth what the taxpayer pays for it. Children do not have equalization of educational opportunities.

We must start, at once, a well-planned program to improve the educational system of our nation. The school directors are the "businessmen" of our school system and represent one of the basic forms of home rule and democracy. Therefore they are the ones who should lead the way—who should carry the ball.

Halloween Damage Is 'Out'

*Points Out E. M. GARRETT, Rotarian Educator
 Boulder City, Nevada*

[Re: *Halloween OFF the Streets!*, THE ROTARIAN for October.]

Giving Boulder City, Nevada, kids so much fun Halloween eve that this model city has had no Halloween damage for five years is a project in which Boulder City Rotary Club takes part. Various organizations together conduct an early evening costume parade, led by the school band. This gives way to parties for various age groups, with refreshments and costume prizes. The kids wear themselves "to a nub" with strenuous games and supervised whoopee, then go home happily to bed. In this city of 5,000 this works like a charm, costs about \$125 for refreshments, favors, and prizes. That amount is contributed easi-

ly in small change, via jars placed in stores, and with "Halloween Fund" labels.

'I Was in Oflag 79, Too'

*Says K. L. KESTEVEN
 Lewisham, Australia*

My father-in-law, Rotarian R. T. Chatfield, manager for New South Wales of the Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. (Australia) Ltd., handed me THE ROTARIAN for August, 1946, in which is the rather interesting article on the Brunswick Club by Lieutenant L. F. Daniells [A London Boys' Club Born in a POW Camp].

I say this is an interesting article for the reason that I myself was in Oflag 79, Germany, and was one of the Brunswick Club, although I am an Australian, and since my arrival home have become a little out of touch with the things over there in England. Bill Bowes, one of the principal members of the club, will be coming out to Australia with the test cricketers as a reporter, and so I will then get more news of the club.

I think one of the ideas behind starting the club was our attempt to bring about a better understanding among the people in which might possibly be described as a futile attempt to eradicate any future wars, and thus eliminating among the other miseries of war the life of a prisoner of war, which even in the best of conditions is rather unpleasant.

U. N. Should Write Code

*Believes SAMUEL PLATT, Rotarian Attorney
 Reno, Nevada*

[Re: *More Important Than the Bomb!*, by Vera Micheles Dean, THE ROTARIAN, October, 1946.]

The observations of this distinguished research director are, as usual, brilliant and informative, and I find myself in accord, with some possible reservations. It seems quite apparent in this article

that not only Justice Robert H. Jackson, but the great international court that sat in judgment upon the Nazis, was firmly convinced "That aggressive war is a crime, for which its instigators and perpetrators can be tried as war criminals." As a matter of fact, this conception established, among other reasons, the basis for the prosecution, the jurisdiction of the court, and the ensuing judgment.

The impelling reason which seems to have influenced the court to assume jurisdiction was that previous international commitments through treaty relations had theretofore designated and defined aggressive war as a crime. The astonishing fact, however, exists that following the enactment of these treaties, clear through to the commitments of the Kellogg-Briand Pact outlawing war, and the United Nations Charter, the nations of the world under international law persisted, and still persist, in reserving to themselves the barbarous, criminal, sovereign right to make aggressive war.

This sovereign right is still cherished by the nations of the world, and unless it be definitely repealed and abolished through the enactment of an international criminal code, it will still be relied upon by the diplomats of the world as an inherent right and privilege of sovereignty. The judgment of the Nuremberg court, condemning certain of the criminals tried before it, may have been a justified act of retribution and punishment, but it is plain to see that these treaty provisions failed to stop the last war, nor is there any reason to believe that they will stop the next one. So long as leaders of nations continue to act without the supervised control of a drastic international criminal code under its judicial and international police surveillance, there will be no method or

machinery or formula by which they may be prevented from plotting another war.

I heartily agree with the writer of the article, that accepting the formula that aggressive war is a crime, for which its instigators and perpetrators can be tried as war criminals, "is as potentially revolutionary in its implications as the discovery of the atomic bomb." I am certain also that if for the first time in history international law is codified to the extent of setting up an international criminal code establishing the criminality of aggressive warfare, or those who plan or plot or conspire to commit it, it would be equally revolutionary. But it appears to me, especially from the fearful implications and possibilities of another world war, that revolutionary methods are necessary to preserve what little civilization we have left.

May we hope that the United Nations Charter is speedily amended so as to provide such a criminal code.

'Finest . . . in Print'

Asserts CARROLL P. ADAMS
International Secretary, SPEBSQSA
Detroit, Michigan

In my estimation, the article *Yes, Brother, Sound Your 'A,'* by Ralph Sharp [THE ROTARIAN for September], is one of the finest treatments of the history and aims of the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America that has ever appeared in print.

Sound Your 'A' Approved

By J. D. BEELER
International Vice-Pres., SPEBSQSA
Evansville, Indiana

Being an ex-Kiwanis president, I was very happy to receive from one of my Rotarian friends the September Ro-

The Kiver-to-Kiver Klub

LIKE to become a member? Then read this issue of *The Rotarian* from "kiver to kiver," and answer the list of questions below. Check up on page 58 to see how you did. Count 10 for each correct answer—and if your score is 80 or better, you are "in."

1. Ernest Haycox says that while science was speeding up material life, human nature was:

Developing even faster.
At a standstill.
Going into a tailspin.
Going triumphantly on.

2. How many characters are there in the Japanese language?

More than 50,000. About 20,000.
About 1,400. About 4,500.

3. Bison once faced extinction in the United States. Today there are:

About 1,000. More than 30,000.
Nearly 200,000. About 25,000.

4. Stuart Chase says adventure comes in:

Connection with new events.

One's everyday life.
Overcoming fear.
Small doses, usually.

5. Rotary adopted the nucleus of its Fourth Object in:

1932. 1910. 1921. 1918.

6. Maurice Duperrey says our thoughts should concern:

A United States of Europe.
A World Federation.
Liberty, equality, fraternity.

7. "F-13" stands for:

A Superbomber.
An Alaskan outpost.
A type of barley.
A secret military code.

8. One of these is not identified with a new French political party:

M.P.R. U.D.S.R. M.U.R. M.R.P.

9. Air markings usually cost about:

\$1,000. \$100. \$200. \$150.

10. Which of these is not on Walter B. Pitkin's list of man's four great evils?

Indifference. Ignorance.
Malice. Ego. Stupidity.

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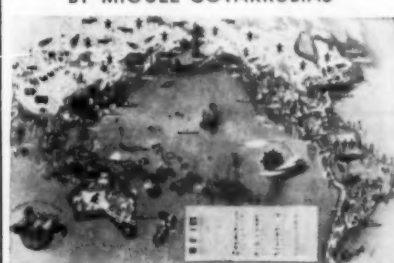
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| CR5 Native Dwellings of the Pacific | 25x19" |
| CR6 Native Means of Transportation, Pacific Area | 25x19" |

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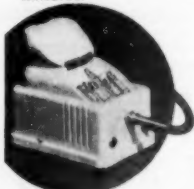
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TARIAN carrying Ralph Sharp's *Yes, Brother, Sound Your 'A.'* This was a splendid write-up on the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America.

In my opinion, this Society has been helpful to all civic and service clubs such as Rotary, Kiwanis, etc., as there is one thing that we do and that is to make a lot of the fellows who feel that they cannot sing actually come forth and find that they are not so bad as they once thought they were. To this extent, therefore, we are assisting the other clubs in getting more music at their noonday luncheon meetings.

Share the Song

Asks R. J. HEINEN
Halbur, Iowa

I was delighted to find the article on SPEBSQSA [*Yes, Brother, Sound Your 'A.'* by Ralph Sharp] in THE ROTARIAN for September.

Articles like that help to increase good fellowship between two wonderful organizations. I feel that Rotarians and Barbershoppers would do well to share more songs and members.

About Past Service Members

By CHESLEY R. PERRY
Veteran Member
Past President, Rotary Club
Chicago, Illinois

[Re: *Little Lessons in Rotary*, THE ROTARIAN, October, 1946.]

The term "past service" in Rotary is an arbitrary and really nondescriptive phrase allotted to Rotarians who have retired from business activity, but who are enabled to retain their membership in Rotary without classification. Incidentally, the term "senior active" is a more acceptable designation to Rotarians who are still active in Rotary.

Many past service Rotarians are not entirely happy over this designation. Here is something which may have

some value in decreasing the number of past service members and increasing the number of active members. Our 147th District Governor, William T. Stevenson, suggested it to me. The suggestion is the adding of another paragraph to Section 4 of Article III of the Rotary International By-Laws to read:

"Any past service member who has been an active and/or past service member for 20 or more years may upon his application be redesignated as a senior active member."

Here's the 'Ham'

Says KARL BAILY, Rotarian
Investment Banker
Carmichaels, Pennsylvania

Last month the *Hobby Hitching Post* department carried a story about my



"HAM" Stewart: his fame is more than local.

fellow Rotarian Dr. John O. Stewart, who is a radio "ham" of more than local fame. Here's a picture of him and a portion of his equipment [see cut] which I, an amateur photographer, recently took.

Statement of Ownership, Management, Circulation, et cetera.

REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933
Of The Rotarian, published monthly at Chicago, Illinois, for October 1, 1946.
State of Illinois) ss.
County of Cook)

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Paul Teetor, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of The Rotarian and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher: Rotary International, 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill.

Editor: Leland D. Case, 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill.

Business Manager: Paul Teetor, 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill.

2. That the owner is: (if owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) Rotary International, an Illinois Corporation, not organized for pecuniary profit: Richard C. Hedke, Detroit, Michigan, President; P. C. Lovejoy, Chicago, Illi-

nois, Secretary; Richard E. Vernor, Chicago, Illinois, Treasurer; no capital stock and no stockholders.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant, has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is: (This information is required from daily publications only.)

(Signed) Paul Teetor,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of October, 1946.

(Signed) Florence D'Armond.
(My commission expires April 12, 1949.)

Opinion

Management Must Speak

T. B. FREEMAN, *Rotarian*
President, Butler Brothers
Chicago, Illinois

We must outlaw strikes—but we must outlaw them without legislation. We must outlaw them by finding a harmonious meeting ground between management and organized labor. We must stop thinking and acting in a negative sense and take a positive stand. Business is not management, and business is not labor. Business is an indissoluble combination of the two, but so far management has remained all too silent in assuming its responsibilities in speaking for business. Management must speak for business—and must speak now.—*From an address to the National Wholesale Furniture Association.*

Little Better Than Ancestors

MARVIN B. ROSENBERRY, *Rotarian*
Chief Justice, Supreme Court
Madison, Wisconsin

No one looking at the result of either World War I or World War II can come to any other conclusion than that had the countries involved spent the same effort, expended the same treasure, in a peaceful process, the world would have been immensely better off and there would have been no waste of human life. While we today regard ourselves as an enlightened, reasonable people and recognize the frightful consequences of war, we seem to be as little able to settle our difficulties by peaceful means as were our remote ancestors.—*From a Rotary Club address*

On Being a Complete Rotarian

H. LESLIE BROWN, *Former Rotarian*
Trade Commissioner
Johannesburg, Union of South Africa

What is a good Rotary Club? Apart from the aims and objects as laid down by Rotary International and as incorporated in the Constitution of the Rotary Club of Johannesburg, there is the literal fact of each Club being itself an individual. Rotary Clubs have been the subject of high admiration and, from time to time, of some ridicule and buffoonery. Like any other organization of human beings, whether gangs or international organizations, Rotary Clubs depend on the human elements



"DO YOU think jet propulsion will make the conventional-type plane obsolete?"

Pithy Bits Gleaned from Talks, Letters, and Rotary Publications

of which they are composed. Axiomatic, you say. True, but how often one may forget axioms. This is an axiom of such profound importance that it should be held up before us always. This axiom is even more basic than the most idealistic of objectives. The Rotarian who forgets his own high purpose as an individual is an incomplete Rotarian, and bids fair to be none at all. It is, in my opinion, because such an unusually large proportion of this group do not forget their own ideals and objectives that one can honestly know that this is a useful Club.—*From a Rotary Club address.*

A Slogan for the Atomic Age

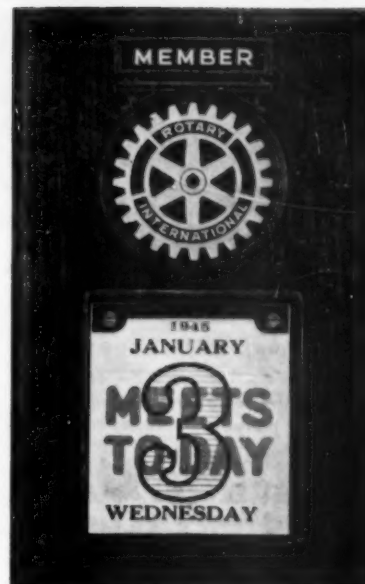
R. O. VANDERCOOK, *Rotarian*
Proof-Press Manufacturer
Chicago, Illinois

An inflated ego—in common language, a swelled head—seems to be a very difficult condition to check because its owner seldom recognizes the symptoms. It is an affliction that has caused a lot of trouble in this world. Carried away by the glittering promises issuing from a swelled head, countries have been led into war. The first evidence often makes its appearance in people who are brought into prominence by circumstances that enable them to glimpse an intoxicating view of increasing power. And the more they get, the more they want. The sense of balance or proportion is gradually lost (also that saving grace, a sense of humor) and the head continues to swell until it outgrows its environment. When this happens, it hits against forces that resent its top-heavy development and these forces begin to press in until the inevitable blowup occurs. It might be an evidence of intelligence to adopt as a slogan for this atomic age, "Watch your head."

Peace Requires Moral Backing

W. N. McCUTCHEON, *Rotarian*
Steel Manufacturer
Orange, Virginia

The only alternative [to treaties and agreements] which has been suggested is a world peace enforced by one nation or by one group upon all the others, such as by Russia or by this country, or by the United Nations if anyone can get them to unite. I personally believe that the one thing that cannot be done is to force men for very long to conform to standards they do not freely accept and make their own. The Romans are said to have successfully enforced the *Pax Romana*. However, they had very little "peace" of it, even though they did manage to enforce a common law for a good while and over a considerable area. But the cure, in the end, seems to have been worse than the disease, for the effect was equivalent to sitting on the safety valve of a boiler. When the boiler eventually



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blew up, Western civilization as well as the effective force of Christianity disappeared with it. It took hundreds of years to rebuild a society and an economy of a kind suitable for political units larger than a tribe, and much more than 1,000 years to develop a way of life that would sustain one comparable in any way to Rome. Probably the same kind of thing would happen again if mere force, without any common moral backing, were to be tried again. What is the answer? I am sure I do not know, but the way to reach it seems clearer to me—and I hope to you.
—From a Rotary Club address.

'Rotary . . . New Reason for Living'

THE REVEREND CANON W. E. BAGNALL
Clergyman

St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada

It is a fortunate thing for the human race that whenever there is a tremendous need, there is always an organism, perhaps a man, put there that the need may be met. Churchill is an excellent example. His voice coming to us from London in the darkest days of the war was a rallying note, a spirit that reached out and took hold of all of us to give us new hope and courage and outlook. If we have any hope for the future, it is that there is no problem we cannot solve if we will. Our name . . . is Rotary. It gives us a new reason for living, a new self-respect. It is

proof that man does not live by bread alone. We are part of a great spirit ranging through the world bringing order out of chaos.—From a Rotary Club address.

'I Will Act Now' Will Help Now

R. VAN DER BIE, M.D.

Honorary Rotarian

Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania

A five-minute period of sincere and practical introspection, followed by the statement "I will act now," would ensure every Rotarian's active participation in the work of his Club. Each member is acquainted with the varied projects undertaken by his Club. A few minutes' study of himself in relation to these projects will guide him to the field of his liking and ability. This information with "I will act now" is given to the President. (Can't you see the broad smile on his face!) His selecting of Committees will be a pleasure, and efficiency will result. New ideas of avenues of Club activity will be proposed. The Rotarian will be able to serve in his best capacity and the Club will be surprised at its reservoir of talent. Selection of good Committees and the spirit of "I will act now"—the job is half done!

Ideals No Part-Time Job

CHARLES F. PALMER

Office-Building Management

President, Rotary Club

Atlanta, Georgia

Rotary is not a trade association, not a professional society, not a chamber of commerce. In those outfits you do your job and then go about your business. Rotary is different. It requires more constant attention because it is a Club. We even call ourselves the Rotary Club, not the Rotary Institute, Society, or Association. We are a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service, and we cannot work on fellowship, ideals, and service part time.—From a Rotary Club address.

Link Attendance and Fourth Object

FREDERICK E. EMMONS, Rotarian

Travel-Company Manager

Los Angeles, California

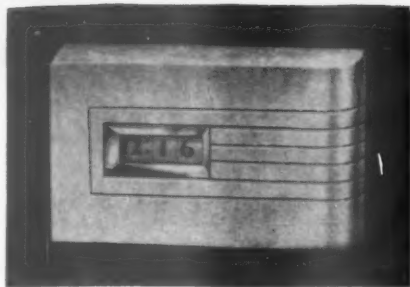
It is my opinion after long thought and study that a long attendance record, unless backed by good work, real and outstanding, in the field of the Fourth Object, deserves little or no extra fanfare or glorification. Noted it should be in the annals of the Club as a splendid example of survival, but not as an exponent of the Fourth Object of Rotary International. The inflation of the individual ego from the conversation it arouses and the self-satisfaction engendered often are reward enough.—From El Rodeo of the Rotary Club of Los Angeles, California.

Answers to Klub Quiz, Page 55

1. At a standstill. 2. More than 50,000. 3. More than 30,000. 4. Connection with new events. 5. 1921. 6. A World Federation. 7. A type of barley. 8. M.P.R. 9. \$100. 10. Indifference.

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Rotary Reporter

[Continued from page 42]

name, home town, and classification over a loud-speaker. . . . Last Summer LAKEWOOD, OHIO, Rotarians had a novel way of stimulating fellowship among members and their families: a Sunday-morning breakfast in the park.

The Condolences The Rotary Club of Came Out As Cash CRANFORD, N. J., gave

concrete expression to certain feelings it had some weeks ago. After the recent death of a Past President—a clergyman who had given greatly of his time and energies in promoting church and community activities—Club members established a memorial fund in his honor. They were soon able to turn over \$2,100 to his widow and daughter as a token of their esteem. Of that amount, members donated \$420 individually and the Club added \$150.

Club's 'Babes' Are Captains

The four youngest Rotarians in the REFUGIO, TEX., Club were recently given an important job. They were appointed as captains in an attendance contest, with their teams drawn by lot. Competition is against an average of 90 percent, and the captain of each team equalling or bettering that mark for six months will be sent to the District Conference—at his Club's expense.

Hradec Králové Gets Help

Rehabilitation is easier when new friends come to the rescue. Such is the experience of the recently readmitted Rotary Club of HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ, CZECHOSLOVAKIA. The LAKE MAHO-PAC-CARMEL, N. Y., Rotary Club learned through correspondence with the Czechoslovakian Club that it would welcome a slide projector and slices of the American scene. Funds were authorized for that expenditure, and Club members contributed to the cause. Food packages are also being sent.

Action on the Home Front!

There are more "angles" on Community Service than there are facets on a diamond. At ROCKVILLE CENTER, N. Y., for instance, the Rotary Club is sponsoring a drive to raise \$100,000 for a new YMCA building. . . . The CAVE CITY, KY., Rotary Club built tennis courts and other recreational facilities at the high school, and has taken the lead in a move to get a "white way" for its main street. . . . The Rotary Club of ST. MARTINVILLE, LA., is leading a movement to obtain a dial telephone system for that community. . . . Rotarians spark-plugged the Summer playground program at MILFORD, N. Y., and at ROCKWOOD, PA. . . . A current activity of the Rotary Club of MARION, N. Y., is a safety campaign aimed at the elimination of traffic hazards. . . . Through sponsoring rodeos for the past three years, the Rotary Club of CASSEVILLE, Mo., has been enabled to advance plans for a \$2,000 playground project.

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Hobby Hitching Post

"Presto... chango... abracadabra... allah-kezam!" Yes, indeed!—magic's the subject this month. There are a number of professional prestidigitators in Rotary—and 98 times as many amateurs. This story is about one who's just in between.

ROTARIANS of Los Angeles, California, boast that one of their members—**RICHARD G. WILCOX**—speaks the "language" of magic fluently. Holder of the Club's "photocopy service" classification, he has been an enthusiast of things magic since the time when he was 12 and his older sister's beau taught him some tricks—so that he would go and practice and leave them alone.

He did a number of shows while in high school, and later, when he became a typewriter salesman, used magic to good advantage in arousing and holding the interest of young women stenographers, with the idea of eventually selling writing machines to their bosses.

In his present business he frequently takes a pack of blank cards from his pocket when calling upon a prospect, and passes his hand over the top card. It magically becomes one of his business cards.

For several years he has worked as a semiprofessional, doing club shows for lodges, church groups, service clubs, and private parties. When he started up the ladder, he never hoped or aspired to become a full-time professional, but the hobby is quite expensive, and the fees he receives make it pay its way.

As a member of the Rotary Information Committee of the Los Angeles Club, he uses a magic stunt to put over a point regarding Rotary's Four Objects.

During the war **ROTARIAN WILCOX** volunteered as a U.S.O. entertainer. He played many shows at one of the large centers when thousands of youngsters were passing through Los Angeles, many of them being away from home for the first time. They were in need of wholesome entertainment to boost their morale. He saw that they got it!

His act was also part of a unit that played at various war plants where servicemen were taking specialized courses.

His repertoire consists of producing multicolored silks from nowhere; invisibly changing salt from one hand to the other; pouring milk into a cornucopia—only to vanish; and cutting a rope into three pieces—and then restoring it.

He does a number of mental effects such as telling how many cards are in a sealed envelope, and naming their value; having three or four members of the audience each think of a number of four figures—and then adding them and telling the correct total before he is told what they are.

While his great liking is for card magic, **ROTARIAN WILCOX** finds that too few of these tricks are suited to stage presentation. One of his favorites is to have a spectator tear a card into bits and retain one segment. The card then turns up restored—except for the missing piece—in a borrowed cigaret. Another one involves three cards which mysteriously rise from a deck held in a glass goblet. And another involves tossing a deck of cards into the air, and catching three previously designated ones impaled on the blade of a sword as they shower earthward.

There are literally hundreds of card tricks which have been invented in the era of modern magic, but most of them are designed for close-up work or for small gatherings. To keep track of these, and innumerable other magical effects, **ROTARIAN WILCOX** maintains a card file with the different type of tricks catalogued, and, as a result, has the ma-

Photo: Rotarian "Dick" Whittington



WITH CUFFS rolled up, Rotarian Wilcox proves that there are no cards up his sleeve. And what sleeves these cards would need!

terial for at least half a dozen 30-minute programs—without repeating a trick.

He buys books covering specific and general types of magic, and he subscribes to five magazines published in the interest of magic and magicians. All tricks mentioned in this literature which interest him and which he thinks would interest others are listed in his file.

He is a founder member and first secretary of **Los Magicos**, an exclusive organization of professional and amateur magicians. Among its members are a number of top movie and radio stars. He is also a past president of the **Mystic Twenty-Seven**, another group devoted to the furtherance of his fascinating hobby.

As do many other hobbyists, **ROTARIAN WILCOX** makes a study of the history of his hobby, even including the magicians of storybook fame: **Merlin**, the wizard

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of King Arthur's court, and Aladdin and his wonderful lamp.

"The first book in English to mention conjuring was Reginald Scott's *The Discoverie of Witchcraft*, in 1584," he asserts.

"Many of the tricks described in that volume are used by present-day magicians," he adds, pointing out that they are somewhat modernized, but the principles and effects are the same.

"From the time of Robert-Houdin, a Frenchman, who was regarded as the founder of the modern school of legerdemain, down to the present day," ROTARIAN WILCOX declares, "there has been a parade of top-flight magicians, such as Alexander Herrman, Harry Kellar, Howard Thurston, Harry Blackstone, Houdini, and others, who have inoculated countless youths with the bug of magic and the desire to mystify and entertain.

"The large majority of them later practice it as a hobby—and there is no group more devoted to their hobby than amateur magicians. Once they are bitten by the 'bug' there is seldom a cure. No term describes them better than the little word N-U-T."

What's Your Hobby?

How do your interests run hobby-wise? Perhaps you'd like to share them with others. If so, drop a line to THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM, and some month soon he'll list your name in this column. The only requisite is that you be a Rotarian or a member of a Rotarian's family; and the only request is that you acknowledge any correspondence which the listing may direct your way.

Postcards: Angeline Jobe (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—collects postcards; also interested in photography; desires pen friends), 1000 S. 1st, Lamesa, Tex., U.S.A.

Stamps: Dale Amerman, Jr. (16-year-old son of Rotarian—collects stamps; will exchange with youths outside U.S.A.), Free-water, Oreg., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: Peggy Ann Fahringer (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes correspondence with boys and girls aged 13-16; interested in music, singing, dancing), 316 Washington Ave., Phoenixville, Pa., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: Donald W. J. W. Newton Hilton (19-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes correspondence with girls aged 19-21 who are interested in tennis, swimming, diving), Governor's Mansion, Dauphin, Man., Canada.

Pen Pals: Joan Albin (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with other young people aged 14-16; interested in music and sports), Humboldt, Nebr., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: Peggy Ann Allen (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes correspondence with others of same age; interested in sports), 618 S. 7th St., Las Vegas, Nev., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: Helen F. Ross (17-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with young people same age or older), 40 Fitzherbert St., Hokitika, New Zealand.

Pen Pals: Janet Brown (10-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes correspondence with girls aged 10-12; interested in collecting picture postcards), Box 156, Po-teet, Tex., U.S.A.

Hobby Descriptions: Mrs. O. C. Marler (wife of Rotarian—collects descriptions of unusual hobbies; will exchange), 303 N. 2d St., Boise, Idaho, U.S.A.

Postmarks: Pen Pals: Ted Matteson (14-year-old son of Rotarian—collects postmarks; interested in corresponding with other young people in U.S.A., Canada, New Zealand, and Great Britain), 519 Penn Ave., Walsenburg, Colo., U.S.A.

Stamps: Jonathan F. Comstock (collects stamps; will exchange), R.F.D., Oak Lawn, R. 1., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: Alan McWilliam (12-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes pen pals interested in riding, stamps, coins, army badges), P.O. Box 44, Waipukurau, New Zealand.

Pen Pals: Wendy Blacklock (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes correspondence with young people aged 15-17), 26 Northcote Rd., Lindfield, Sydney, Australia.

—THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM

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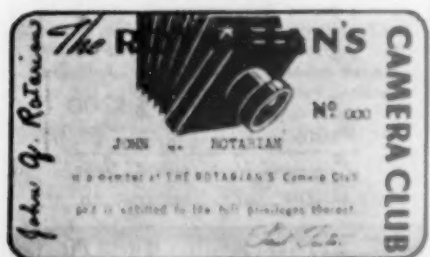
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Every contestant receives a FREE membership in THE ROTARIAN'S Camera Club for 1947-48.



Stripped Gears

My Favorite Story

Two dollars will be paid to Rotarians or their wives submitting stories used under this heading. Send entries to Stripped Gears, THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois. The following is a favorite of Rotarian C. Griffiths, of Hastings, New Zealand.

An aged couple who had lived all their lives about 50 miles from Dublin decided to visit the big city. Naturally they were excited over all they saw in the shops, but the thing which interested the man most was a pocket mirror, something he and his wife had never possessed, so he bought it and kept the news of his purchase to himself. As he looked into it, he exclaimed: "My old father—whiskers and all!" He'd look at it every few minutes, but kept it hidden.

Suspicious, the man's wife went through his pockets after he had retired that night and found the mysterious something. Looking into the mirror, she said:

"If that's the old hag he's after, he can have her!"

Timber!

*Woodsman, do not spare that tree,
Though in youth it sheltered me!
In its bark I carved a heart
Pierced through with a Cupid's dart;
Hacked the names for all to view
Of myself and Sally Lou;
Woodsman, fell that tree today,
I have married Anna May!*

—ADDISON H. HALLOCK

Christmas Elimination

Remove one letter from each word in the left-hand column, rearrange the remaining letters to fit the definitions at the right, and put the letters removed in the center. The eliminated letters will spell—well, you'll see!

- | | |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| 1. Carol | () A fuel |
| 2. Herod | () A collection of cattle |
| 3. Tree | () Before |
| 4. Wreath | () Hurled |
| 5. Star | () Past tense of set |
| 6. Yew | () Plural of I |

This puzzle was contributed by Melba Baehr, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Double or Nothing

This is a quiz about twins—actual and accidental. How many of these famous doubles do you know?

- Who were the famous "Heavenly Twins"?
- Dumas' "Man in the Iron Mask"

was supposed to be the twin brother of what royal personage?

- What twins founded Rome?
- Who were Eng and Chang?
- In *A Tale of Two Cities*, who was Charles Darnay's double?
- Who doubled for Amphytrion to woo Amphytrion's wife?
- Whose portrait grew old while the model remained young?
- Who are Nan and Bert, Flossie and Freddy?
- What one of Poe's characters had a double?
- What story of a split personality has become the prototype of all who lead a double life?

This puzzle was contributed by Stewart Schenley, of Monaca, Pennsylvania.

The answers to these puzzles will be found on the following page.

Heartbreak Song

*Let the guns foul,
The sabers rust,
The house is rubble—
But we have dust.*

*If it is richer,
The better the wheat:
Some are living
And they must eat.*

—YETSA GILLESPIE

TWICE TOLD TALES

A jest's prosperity lies in the ear of him that hears it, never in the tongue of him that makes it.—Shakespeare.

Born Leader

It was the custom of the congregation to repeat the Twenty-third Psalm in concert, and Mrs. Armstrong's habit was to keep about a dozen words ahead all the way through. A stranger was one day asking about Mrs. Armstrong. "Who," he inquired, "was the lady who was already by the still waters while the rest of us were lying down in the green pastures?"—*The Rotagram*, SANDUSKY, OHIO.

Recipe

The reason a dog has so many friends is that his tail wags instead of his tongue.—*The Spoke*, JOHNSTOWN, NEW YORK.

The Genius

"Fare!"

The passenger paid no attention.

"Fare, please!" the conductor repeated.

Still the passenger was oblivious.

"By the ejaculatory term 'fare,'" said the conductor, "I imply no reference to the state of the weather, the complexion of the admirable blonde you observe in the contiguous seat, not even to the

quality of the service vouchsafed by this philanthropic corporation—I merely alluded in a manner, perhaps lacking in delicacy, but not in conciseness, to the monetary obligation set up by your presence in this car, and suggest that you liquidate—"

At this point the passenger emerged from his trance.—*Tit-Bits*.

Voice of Experience

Daughter: "What is the best way to make Harry stop spending so much money on me when he takes me out?"

Mother: "Marry him."—*The Rotary Hub*, HORNELL, NEW YORK.

Warning

Barber (whispering to his understudy): "Here comes a man for a shave."

Understudy: "Let me practice on him."

Barber: "All right, but be careful not to cut yourself."—*Santa Fe Magazine*.

Tough Knowing

It takes a mighty conscientious person to know where contentment ends and laziness begins.—*The Spokesman*, UNADILLA, NEW YORK.

Stopper

Two old bachelors sat on the front porch of a tiny mountain cabin. The conversation had covered an extensive range when, finally, it drifted around to the culinary art.

"Yeah, I sent off an' got me one o' them cookbooks onct," said Rufe, as he discharged a mouthful of tobacco juice

and completely upset the schedule of a wandering ground beetle, "but I never done nawthing about it. . . . Might nigh ever one o' them danged resipees started off with 'Take clean plate,' an' that stopped me cold."—*The Rotary Hub*, HORNELL, NEW YORK.

Rapid Change

A new M. P. at the opening of Parliament was asked for his dominant impression. He said: "Amazement how I ever got here." A week later, asked the same question, he replied: "Amazement how the others got here."—*International Digest*.

Repeat It, Please

"You sold me a car two weeks ago."

"Yes, sir."

"Tell me again all you said about it then. I'm getting discouraged."—*Rotary Talk*, HUMBOLDT, IOWA.

It's Come to This!

Hotel manager: "We can give you a room, but you'll have to make your own bed."

Prospective guest: "Fine!"

Manager: "Here's a hammer and saw. You can start right in."—*Buzz Saw*, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Answers to Puzzles on Page 62

CHRISTMAS ELIMINATION: R-O-T-A-R-Y.
DOUBLE OR NOTHING: 1. Castor and Pollux. 2. Louis XIV. 3. Romulus and Remus. 4. The original Siamese twins. 5. Sidney Carton. 6. Zeus. 7. Dorian Grey's—story by Wilde: *The Picture of Dorian Grey*. 8. The Bobbsey Twins—juvenile series by Laura Lee Hope. 9. William Wilson. 10. *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, by Robert Louis Stevenson.

Limerick Corner!

Have you ever marvelled at the way some people can roll those five-line verses called limericks off their tongues—or their typewriters? And wish you could do the same? Well, you can—and get paid for it, too! Just write the first four lines of a limerick. If it is used in the monthly limerick contest on this page, you will receive \$5 from The Fixer. His address is: *The Rotarian Magazine*, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois.

Following is the unfinished limerick for this month. It was supplied by Mrs. B. W. Simmons, wife of an Opp, Alabama, Rotarian. If one of your last lines is selected to finish it, you will receive \$2. Get busy on it now!

WE SEE LEE!

We depend on our standby Hank Lee,
Who has talents aplenty for three,
For a lecture or stunt,
A campaign or a hunt,

Need rhyme words? Why not consider bee, free, glee, key, lea, plea, tea, see, three—and many another?

NO WAITING ON WAIDE

"When you want something done, ask the busy man to do it" may be one of the oldest "saws" extant, but it still has its proponents. They must be included among the many readers who sent in last lines to complete the limerick about a

busy man named Waide which appeared in *The Rotarian* for September. Recall it?

In case you have need of some aid,
Don't hesitate long to ask Waide,
He'll quickly pitch in
And work with a grin,

Following are the ten last lines selected by The Fixer as the best to complete the verse—with their contributors:

He's a gem, just as precious as jade.
(Leo J. Burke, Harvey, North Dakota.)
Until he's K.O.'d or O.K.'d.

(G. B. West, member of the Rotary Club of Bellflower, California.)
He's as good as an entire brigade.

(Mrs. Cady J. Moffatt, wife of a Marshalltown, Iowa, Rotarian.)

BUT the other guy leads the parade!
(Mrs. H. D. Smith, Green Island, New York.)
And soon all your troubles will fade.

(J. C. Hardeman, Secretary of the Rotary Club of Breda, The Netherlands.)

Though he knows that he'll never be paid.
(Archie M. Davidson, member of the Rotary Club of Smiths Falls, Ontario, Canada.)

For "Service above Self" is his trade.
(Mrs. Clarence C. Ogilvie, wife of a Memphis, Tennessee, Rotarian.)

I guess that's the way he was made.
(Dorothy G. Innes, daughter of a New York, New York, Rotarian.)

Pity, world hasn't more of his shade.
(Walter Groves, member of the Rotary Club of London, England.)

With friends by the score he's repaid.
(Mrs. Harry Schmit, wife of a Port Washington, Wisconsin, Rotarian.)



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To encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise, in particular to encourage and foster:
(1) The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.
(2) High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.

(3) The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life.
(4) The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

LAST PAGE

Comment

TO ALL ROTARIANS who celebrate Christmas, a right merry one to you and yours!

MAYBE SOME of us expect too much of Santa Claus. We want him, or somebody, to put a sudden end to all the international bickering that ruffles the peace. We yearn for serenity, forgetting that about the only serenity on earth is in the cemeteries. The arguments that have racked the fledgling United Nations do not necessarily mean war—not at all, says Trygve Lie. Admitting there are still strong differences between the powers, U. N.'s Secretary-General feels, nevertheless, that "the situation has improved." Perhaps that's enough for Christmas.

OF WAR NOBODY in his right mind wants any more. When Maurice Duperrey, of France, handed us the article you read on page 35, he remarked that his grandfather had fought in the Napoleonic Wars, his father in the Franco-Prussian War, he himself in World War I, and his son-in-law in World War II. Pausing as if to reflect upon what that had cost the wives and children and fortunes of just one family, he added, "Must our grandchildren go through it, too?"

THE ATOM BOMB, some grim wit has said, will never determine who is right—only who is left. Walter B. Pitkin hopes it will never have to determine anything—but it will, he fears, unless we quickly train a whole corps of New Age leaders. "Man, you know," he says in a letter which came along with his article, "is the only beast that preys regularly upon its kind. . . . As we enter the Atomic Age, we must accept this simple fact, unpleasant as it is, as a basis for our planning: We must not pretend that the

world is made up of Nice People. We want it to be, but it isn't yet. Between wish and fact how wide the gulf! Yet it is that very gulf that makes us strive the harder."

ON THE SUBJECT of disarmament, to which atom-bomb discussion eventually leads,



ARE YOU willing to forget what you have done for other people, and to remember what other people have done for you; to ignore what the world owes you, and to think what you owe the world; to put your rights in the background and your duties in the middle distance; and your chances to do a little more than your duty in the foreground; to see that your fellowmen are just as real as you are and to try and look behind their faces and their hearts hungry for joy; to admit that probably the only good reason for your existence is not of life, but what you are going to give to life; to close your book of complaint against the management of the universe, and look around for a place where you can sow a few seeds of happiness—are you willing to do these things even for a day? Then you can keep Christmas.

—VAN DYKE



Quote—The Weekly Digest quotes our contributor Edouard Herriot, former Premier of France, as having said: "Decidedly, the verb 'to disarm' is an irregular verb in all languages. It can only be conjugated in the future and has not a present tense." Which, we take it, is a characteristically Gallic way of phrasing the fact that nations always find it difficult to turn talk about disarmament into action.

A STRANGE MALADY is sweeping a certain Rotary Club in Texas, according to its weekly bulletin. The most conspicuous symptom is a marked hunch-backedness that is developing in

many members. A careful study by the Club's Board reveals that the condition is caused by members crouching low to attract the least possible notice as they steal out of meetings early. Has the disease hit your Club? As far as we know, there's only one certain remedy: programs so good that they keep busy business and professional men sitting bolt upright until the closing gong.

LETTERS of deep appreciation from Lille, Arnhem, Luxembourg, Nancy, Le Mans, Rotterdam, and other European cities lead the Rotary Club of Stamford, Connecticut, to believe that its food-parcels plan is something other Rotary Clubs would like to hear about—and perhaps emulate. First off, the Club decided that reactivated Rotary Clubs should be the recipients, they to use the food as they deemed best. Next the Club assessed each of its 88 members \$2.50 for each six months of the present Rotary year. Standardizing on an assortment of foods—most of them of the hard-to-get-in-Europe variety—the Club placed the job of handling and shipping the parcels in the hands of a local concern. So far the Club has sent off 42 of the parcels, each of which cost \$8, shipping the lot to Denmark, from which they were then distributed. Coffee, cocoa, and condensed milk, said one respondent, were their greatest needs in Europe. Good works are always better when well organized—as Stamford's obviously are.

OUR STORY OF THE MONTH concerns the students of Proctor Academy in New Hampshire who got to spending their money on near-by slot machines, and their headmaster, Dr. J. Halsey Gulick, who did something intelligent about it. Bringing one of the notorious "one-armed bandits" to the campus, Dr. Gulick began feeding it nickels—and showed his young hopefuls that there was but one chance in 4,000 of hitting the jackpot and that it took \$200 to win \$5. The students quit playing the slot machines.

— your Editor

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Says *David H. Samow*

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